

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GENERAL

DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES CALL FOR CHANGES IN IMF

OW502204Y Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Apr (HSINHUA)--The "Group of 24", which represents the developing member states of the International Monetary Fund, have coordinated their positions here for the defence of the interests of the developing countries within the framework of the present international economic relationship.

A ministerial meeting of the group was held here on April 27 and 28 in parallel with a meeting of the policy-making IMF interim committee taking place here to examine the world economic situation and discuss matters concerning stabilization of the exchange rates. Representatives to the ministerial meeting--from Asian, African and Latin American countries--unanimously agreed on the need for the developing countries to fight for a greater voting power in the IMF, adequate prices for raw materials and the removal of trade barriers erected by industrialized countries against the developing world.

The demands put forward by the ministers in an ensuing communique include: the lowering of the trade barriers of industrialized countries against imports from the developing countries; implementation by all developed countries of the United Nations resolution on the allocation of 0.7 percent of their economic growth for aid to the under-developed countries; an increase of at least 50 percent in the IMF's loan quotas; easing of the conditions attached to IMF loans; and a new allocation of the special drawing rights in the IMF.

The meeting also unanimously approved a Mexican proposal for the creation of a 15 billion dollar special fund, to be derived from the payments surpluses of the industrialized countries, for use by developing countries in purchasing capital goods.

UNITED STATES

PEKING COMMENTS ON DEVALUATION OF U.S. DOLLAR

OW031954Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[article by (Wu Yen-ju): "Currency Disturbances Trouble the West"]

[Text] Since the latter half of February, the monetary market in the West has been unstable and confused as the exchange value of the U.S. dollar has continued to decline while that of the Japanese yen, West German mark and Swiss franc steadily rose. This situation is caused mainly by the continually rising U.S. foreign trade deficit. The U.S. suffered a record foreign trade deficit of \$26.7 billion in 1977 and, as a result, the exchange value of the U.S. dollar has continued to decline. The United States suffered a foreign trade deficit of \$2.4 billion last January. On 31 March U.S. authorities announced the February deficit of \$4.5 billion, the highest ever suffered in a single month. Following this, a rush to sell U.S. dollars took place on Western exchange markets. Because of the rush to buy Japanese yen on the day of the announcement, the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar to the Japanese yen dropped to 1 to 221. This compelled the Central Bank of Japan to buy \$800 million. In March the bank bought a total of \$5 billion.

On 3 April the U.S. dollar declined further to the lowest record ever of 1 dollar to 218.2 yen. Meanwhile, the U.S. dollar also dropped to the lowest level of 1 dollar to less than 2 West German marks.

U.S. President Carter hopes to reduce the U.S. foreign trade deficit by implementing his energy program. However, because acute conflicts of interest on the energy question exist within the U.S. monopoly capitalist cliques, this program has not yet been approved by the U.S. Congress. In order to extricate itself from its plight and shift its crisis onto others, the United States has time and again exerted pressure on West Germany and Japan, its major trade partners which have surpluses. It has insisted that they accelerate their economic development and import more goods from the United States. However, the U.S. has failed to win the support of these two countries.

In view of the unstable monetary market of the West high-ranking financial and economic officials of the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain and France have held numerous meetings and exchanges which have resulted in arduous bargaining. In fact, this struggle has gone beyond the limit of monetary matters and has become a political struggle on which people's attention is focused. In this struggle, the United States has used the devaluation of the U.S. dollar as a means to exert pressure on West Germany and Japan. Here is the United States' wishful thinking: 1) Since Japan and West Germany fear further revaluation of their currencies, they should agree to adopt measures for stimulating their economies by importing more U.S. products to improve U.S. foreign trade and balance of payments, thereby stabilizing the U.S. dollar; 2) if West Germany and Japan refuse to expand their economies further, the United States will enhance the competitiveness of U.S. exports by allowing the exchange value of the U.S. dollar to continue dropping, thereby reducing its foreign trade deficit; and 3) so long as OPEC continues to price petroleum in U.S. dollars, the devaluation of the U.S. dollar will not drastically affect U.S. oil imports which amount to more than \$40 billion annually.

However, contrary to expectations the continued radical decline of the U.S. dollar has aroused great resentment from West Germany, Japan and other West European and petroleum-producing countries.

#### U.S. CONSUMER PRICES RISE IN MARCH

OW302220Y Peking NCNA in English 1716 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Apr (HSINHUA)--Rising food and housing costs pushed up consumer prices in the United States 0.8 percent last March, the U.S. Labour Department said yesterday according to reports from Washington. Thus, the increase in consumer prices in the first quarter of this year brings inflation in the U.S. to an annual rate of more than 8 percent. The U.S. economy recovers slowly following the most serious post-war crisis in 1974-75. The gross national product declined at an annual rate of 0.6 percent in the first three months of this year, the first quarterly drop in three years.

A major cause for the flagging economic recovery was that the U.S. Government has failed to solve the problem of inflation. Taking consumer prices as an example, the consumer prices rose by 12.2 percent in 1974, dropped to 7 percent in 1975 and 4.8 percent in 1976. However, they again rose to 6.8 percent last year. Since last January in particular, the consumer prices have sharply increased. The inflation rate reached 9.6 percent last January, 7.2 percent in February and 9.6 percent in March. A New York TIMES article dated April 7 entitled "Economic Dilemmas for the President: Inflation, Recession and the Dollar" says that the signal for price rises has emerged and a new inflation has become the major domestic problem in the United States.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter made an anti-inflation announcement on April 11 with a view to controlling sharp price rises. However, UPI pointed out the same day that Carter's announcement "received generally bad reviews". The President of the U.S. National Federation of Independent Business said that Carter's call for voluntary ceilings on wage and price increases is "laudable", but added: "The voluntary approach has been tried before and found sadly wanting." AP said on April 12 that in a recent report the U.S. administration's Council on Wage and Price Stability concluded that the underlying inflation rate was "hopelessly stuck" and in danger of beginning another spiral. That report also underlined that restraining prices by restraining the U.S. economy can have painful consequences: "A recession and levels of unemployment even more severe than in 1975".

#### U.S. -DOMINICAN M-L ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE DECLARATION

OW011734Y Peking NCNA in English 1532 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 May (HSINHUA)--The Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the United States and the Marxist-Leninist organizations of the Dominican Republic--the Red Line of the Dominican "June 14" Revolutionary Movement and the Proletarian Banner--said that they would strengthen their unity in the struggle against their common enemies in accordance with the theory of the three worlds, according to the U.S. weekly THE CALL, organ of the U.S. Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist). After their series of talks in December 1977, a joint declaration was issued by representatives of the two sides.

Carried in the May 1 issue of the weekly, the declaration says: "In these meetings, the U.S. and Dominican Marxist-Leninists exchanged experiences about the struggle against their common enemies: U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction," and about "the struggle to unite the Marxist-Leninists around the construction of a single party in their respective countries. They also discussed their views on important questions concerning the world situation and the international communist movement." "They are determined to strengthen the anti-imperialist solidarity between the peoples of the U.S. and the Dominican Republic."

"In analyzing the world situation," it says, "both the Dominican and U.S. Marxist-Leninists agree that the world situation is excellent of the struggle of the proletariat and the peoples against imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction. The two superpowers are engulfed in increasing difficulties and contradictions which cannot be solved, both domestically and internationally. On the other hand, the struggle of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations for independence and liberation is growing in size and strength."

It says: "The U.S. and Dominican Marxist-Leninists consider that the growing rivalry between the two superpowers, the U.S. and the USSR, for world hegemony will lead the world to a third world war. In recent years, the factors for world war have been growing dangerously. The U.S. and Dominican communists agree that the two superpowers are the principal enemy of the people of the world, and that Soviet social-imperialism has become the most aggressive power and the principal source of a new world war."

It states: "It was fully agreed that in order to confront the two superpowers and the danger of a new world war, the proletariat must base its strategy on the brilliant analysis on the international situation made by comrade Mao Tsetung in his correct theory of the three worlds. We maintain, and facts prove it daily, that the Third World is the main force in the struggle against the two superpowers. The struggles of the Third World for independence and new democratic revolution constitute an integral part of the world proletarian revolution. The contradiction between the working class of the first world and its monopoly bourgeoisie is also sharpening. Both sides stressed the necessity to form a broad international united front against the two superpowers, in order to isolate them fully and accelerate their defeat." It adds that the U.S. and Dominican Marxist-Leninists agree to broaden and deepen their ties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought. "We agree to make every effort to strengthen our support for the genuine socialist countries, and to embrace them with firm bonds of friendship, and also to strengthen our relations with the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and groups throughout the world," it notes.

## SOVIET UNION

## SINO-SOVIET BORDER NEGOTIATIONS REOPEN IN PEKING

OW040850Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 May (AFP)--Sino-Soviet border negotiations formally reopened in Peking today after a 14-month interruption, a reliable diplomatic source said today. A two-hour plenary session was held this morning under the joint chairmanship of vice-foreign ministers Leonid Ilichev and Yu Chan. The same source reported the session was an "exchange of opinions" but gave no further details. Negotiations should carry on regularly but the programme is not known. The leaders of the two delegations met last Friday for a preliminary session to work out guidelines. Mr Ilichev and Yu Chan discussed in private the exact composition of the two parties and the agenda.

## SOVIET GENERAL STAFF CHIEF VISITS TURKEY

OW031844Y Peking NCNA in English 1729 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces Nikolay Ogarkov paid a visit to Turkey from April 25 to 29, according to a report from Ankara. Ogarkov was received by Turkish President Fahri Koruturk and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and had talks with Minister of Defense Hasan Esat Isik and Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Kenan Evren.

Speaking at a press conference on April 29, Minister Isik said: "During his stay here, the Soviet chief of the General Staff said that should the Turkish Armed Forces need military aid, the USSR would extend it within its means." Commenting on Ogarkov's visit, the British paper GUARDIAN said yesterday that he was the first Russian chief of staff to visit Turkey in 45 years and his visit coincided with debates in the U.S. Congress on embargo on Turkey.



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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTH ASIA

CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG DEPARTS FOR NORTH KOREA

OWC40250Y Peking NCNA in English 0248 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 May (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left here by special train this morning on an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the state of the DPRK.

He was given a warm send-off at the railway station by Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premiers of the State Council, and Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and Soong Ching-ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is accompanied by: Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; and Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among those seeing Chairman Hua off at the railway station were other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Nieh Jung-chen, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Saifudin, Chen Yun, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen, Kang Shih-en, and

Leading members of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee Su Yu and Lo Jui-ching; Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Ouyang Chin, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang and Tung Ti-chou; President of the Supreme People's Court Chiang Hua; and Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Huang Huo-ching.

Mme. Chon Myong-su; wife of the DPRK ambassador to China; Pai Yong-chai; charge d'affaires ad interim; and other diplomatic officials of the Korean Embassy here were present at the railway station.

Chairman Hua shook hands with comrades present before boarding the train. When the train carrying Chairman Hua slowly left, the well-wishers waved to Chairman Hua, warmly wishing him complete success on his Korean visit. Also present at the railway station were leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee, government departments, the General Headquarters and Services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other organizations.

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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0350 GMT on 4 May and Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0400 GMT on 4 May carry identical reports to the above with the following additional names at this point: Li Chiang, Tuan Chun-i, Yang Yung, Liang Pi-yeh, Wang Ping, Hsiao Ching-kuang, Kao Hou-liang, Chi Yen-ming, Wu Leng-hsi, Teng Tien-tao, Chou Chi-tsai, Feng Hsuan, Li I-mang, Han Nien-lung, Chang Hai-feng, Wang Hai-jung, Chen Chieh, Li Ko, Wei Yu-ming, Cheng Fei, Wu Ching-tung, Li Meng-fu, Wang Fu-lin, Wang Hsiao-i, Chao Chang-chun and Lin Li-yun.]

#### TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES NORTH KOREA FOR HOME

OW031640Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation left here for home today. Seeing the delegation off at the railway station were Kim Sok-chin, vice-minister of foreign trade of Korea, and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea. Yesterday evening, the Chinese ambassador gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. Korean Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun attended the banquet.

#### SOUTH KOREAN DIPLOMATS FLEE HOMELAND

OW011242Y Peking NCNA in English 1234 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (HSINHUA)--10 South Korean puppet regime's diplomatic personnel had fled within one year since April, 1977, according to a KCNA report. Among those were consuls, counsellors and former minister of foreign affairs.

#### ULANFU MEETS JAPANESE RADIO-TV DELEGATION 3 MAY

OW031234Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with the delegation of editors-in-chief under the Japan News Network with Kozo Hamaguchi as leader, Yukio Ohkoshi and Eizo Kitano as deputy leaders, Tsunamasa Furuya as advisor and Kyuhei Muraoka as secretary-general. The delegation consists of leading members of 25 local radio and television stations.

Vice-Chairman Ulanfu extended a warm welcome to the Japanese friends. He had a cordial and friendly conversation with them and answered their questions. Present on the occasion were Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Tai Lin-feng and Wang Feng, deputy directors of the Central Television Station.

#### LIAO CHENG-CHIH MEETS WITH JAPANESE DELEGATIONS

Jurist Ichien

OW031858Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with Japanese friend and well-known Jurist Kazuo Ichien and his wife Yoshiko Ichien. Present on the occasion were Liu Yang-chiao, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Tang Kai, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the academy, and Han Yu-tung, leading member of the Institute of Jurisprudence.

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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Fetes Haruichi Matsuki

OWO31900Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this afternoon met with Japanese friend Haruichi Matsuki and his party. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. After the meeting, Liao Cheng-chih gave a dinner in honour of the Japanese friends. Present on the occasion were Yang Ssu-te, deputy secretary general of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Chin Li, deputy secretary [passage indistinct].

Journalists Friendship Association

OWO21620Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 May (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the second delegation of the "Japan-China Journalists Friendship Association" here this afternoon. The delegation is led by Shuichi Miyoshi, and its deputy leader is Mutsuo Asai and secretary general is Shuji Oishi.

Present on the occasion was Wang Chen, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry. The 12-member delegation arrived in Peking on April 29. It is scheduled to visit other parts of China before going home.

JAPANESE MISSION REPORTS ON EARTHQUAKE DETECTION

OWO20042Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0026 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 May KYODO--A Japanese mission which toured Chinese seismological observatories was "greatly impressed" by countermeasures taken by China to forecast disastrous earthquakes. Kuniyuki Nose, head of the Shizuoka Prefectural Governor's Office, told the press about his impressions after the mission's 20 day tour of China to have a first-hand look at China's earthquake measures. The mission, headed by Shizuoka Governor Keizaburo Yamamoto, arrived in China last month to study Chinese methods of forecasting quakes.

The main body of the mission left for home Monday, but a few members, led by Nose, stayed behind for more talks with Chinese seismologists. The mission members were "greatly impressed" by modern seismological equipment installed at an observatory in Kunming, Yunnan Province in western China, Nose said. At a middle-school in Yunnan Province, the mission members toured an underground observatory station set up by 60 students with the help of teachers and experts, he added. He said the mission learned that the Chinese have developed a nationwide seismological observation network with schools and telephone and telegraph stations acting as key relay stations.

The Shizuoka Prefectural Government plans to invite a Chinese seismologists' delegation to Japan next year in order to promote exchanges between the experts of two nations, Nose added.



## TOKYO DELEGATION HOSTS BANQUET IN PEKING

OW282104Y Peking NCNA in English 1540 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Apr (HSINHUA)--A group sent by the leagues of assembly members of the wards and cities of Tokyo metropolis in Japan under the honorary leadership of Tokuma Utsunomiya gave a return banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chang Yu, a leading member of the China International Travel Service; Chao An-po, advisor of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

At the banquet, hosts and guests chatted cordially and proposed toasts, warmly praising the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. While in Peking, the Japanese guests visited schools, a rural people's commune, scenic spots and places of historical interest. They will shortly leave Peking to visit southern parts of China before returning home.

## BUDDHIST DELEGATION LEAVES TOKYO FOR HOME

OW011914Y Peking NCNA in English 1552 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 May (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Buddhists Association of China led by Chao Pu-chu left here for home today after a friendly visit to Japan. Seeing the Chinese delegation off at the airport were Japanese friendly personages from various circles. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao was also present at the airport.

Since its arrival on April 10, the delegation had visited Tokyo, Kanazawa, Fukui, Kyo'o, Shiga, Nara, Wakayama, Osaka as well as headquarters of different sects of Japanese Buddhists and major places for practising Buddhist conduct. They were accorded a warm welcome everywhere.

The delegation gave a farewell cocktail party in Osaka on April 27 and one in Tokyo the following day to express gratitude to the Japanese friends from Buddhist and other circles for their hospitality. Chao Pu-chu said at the parties that members of his delegation were leaving for home with profound friendly feelings of the Japanese friends from Buddhist and other circles towards them and the friendly feelings of the Japanese people towards the Chinese people.

Ekei Sugahaga, chairman of the Forum of Japanese Religious Believers Friendly to China, speaking at the Tokyo reception, expressed his conviction that the visit by the delegation has further promoted friendship and mutual understanding and extended the spheres of Japan-China friendship.

Speaking at the cocktail party in Osaka, Yoshihite Michibata, director general of the Association of Japanese Buddhists Friendly to China, wished steady progress in China under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and early conclusion of the proposed Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty.

## BRIEFS

JAPANESE PUBLISH CHINESE NOVEL--Tokyo, Apr 26--The Japanese version of the Chinese novel "Red Crag" has been reprinted and published in Japan recently. [Peking NCNA in English 1628 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW]

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KYODO: CONFISCATIONS PROMPT CHINESE TO DEPART SRV

OWO40633Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 4 May, (KYODO)-- Overseas Chinese have reported that a large number of Chinese in Ho Chi Minh City returned to China recently because their property was unilaterally confiscated by the Vietnamese authorities, Overseas Chinese sources in Peking said Wednesday. The property confiscation was one of the main reasons, though not all, for the Chinese return to China in large numbers, the sources said.

Some observers, therefore, said the Peking government might have already made a request or filed a protest to Vietnam regarding the Chinese return from Vietnam. Chinese in Vietnam are estimated at some 1.5 million.

The Overseas Chinese sources in Peking, however, said they did not know whether the rumored property confiscation in Vietnam had a direct connection with the reported tension in the China-Vietnam border regions. But the sources said the recent Chinese return from Vietnam and the property confiscation might indirectly affect the Chinese position in respect to the Vietnam-Cambodian armed conflict. The sources said it appeared that difficult economic conditions in Vietnam were behind the property confiscation.

According to the sources, when Vietnamese party Secretary General Le Duan visited China last November, he sought China's economic aid, especially food supply. China did not meet his request because of the insufficient food situation in China, the sources said.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR PHILIPPINES

OWO41248Y Peking NCNA in English 1241 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 May (HSINHUA)--A Chinese trade delegation led by Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, left here for the Philippines by air today to attend the ASEAN trade fair and pay a friendly visit.

They were seen off at the airport by Tu Yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade, Hsiao Fang-chou, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Rodolfo Severino, Jr., charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy here.

BRIEFS

HSIEH LI, THAI GROUP--Peking, Apr 28--Hsieh Li, a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with a group of public figures from Thailand visiting China with Insee Chandrastitya, former Thai minister of agriculture, as leader of the group. The meeting was followed by a banquet hosted by Hsieh Li. Present were Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ma Ling, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Thai guests arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1634 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

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#### SOUTH ASIA

##### NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED IN AFGHANISTAN

OW040312Y Peking NCNA in English 0308 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Kabul, 3 May (HSINHUA)--The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan yesterday formed a new government headed by Nur Mohammad Taraki, according to Afghan radio. The first announcement made by the council on April 30 says that Afghanistan is named the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as from April 30.

The Revolutionary Council is the supreme authority of the state, and the government is the supreme executive organ of the state, which is responsible to the Revolutionary Council.

At the first session of the Revolutionary Council, Nur Mohammad Taraki was elected its chairman and premier of the government, the announcement adds.

Afghan radio announced that Babrak Karmal was elected vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council and vice-premier of the government at the second session of the Revolutionary Council held on May 1. Other members of the new cabinet named at the same session included Hafezollah Amin, vice-premier and foreign minister, Mohammad Aslam, vice-premier and minister of posts and telecommunications, and Abdol Qadir, defence minister.

##### PAKISTANI NAVAL CHIEF LEAVES CANTON FOR HOME

OW051230Y Peking NCNA in English 1212 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Admiral Mohammad Sharif, chief of staff of the Pakistan Navy, his wife and his entourage left Canton this morning for home by train via Paoan, at the end of their successful friendly visit to China.

The distinguished Pakistan guests arrived in Canton from Hangchow yesterday in the company of Yang Kuo-yu, chief of staff of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. A banquet in their honour was given by Hsiang Chung-hua, political commissar of the Canton PLA units. Admiral and Begum Sharif visited China's export commodities fair.

Upon their arrival in and departure from Canton, they were greeted at the airport and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the PLA Canton units and organizations concerned.

In Hangchow, Admiral Sharif and his wife were honoured at a banquet given by Mou Han-ching, political commissar of the Chekiang PLA Provincial Military Command. They went sight seeing at the West Lake.

#### EUROPE

##### VICE PREMIER KU MU BEGINS TALKS IN PARIS

##### Meets With Barre

OW040110Y Peking NCNA in English 0103 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 3 May (HSINHUA)--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu held talks at Hotel Matignon here this afternoon. They exchanged views on international questions of common interest and the expansion of Chinese-French relations.

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Among those present on the French side were: Louis de Guiringaud, minister of foreign affairs; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade and Jacques Fouchier, secretary of state for the Ministry of Agriculture.

Among those present on the Chinese side were: Tsien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Han Ko-hua, Chinese ambassador to France; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission and Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Earlier this afternoon, Vice-Premier Ku Mu held separate talks with Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade and Michel D'Ornano, minister of environment and the framework of living.

#### Barre Banquet

OW040336Y Peking NCNA in English 0330 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 3 May (HSINHUA)--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre hosted a banquet at Palais des Affaires Etrangeres here this evening in honour of visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party. During Prime Minister Barre's visit to China this January, Vice-Premier Ku Mu accompanied him on a tour of Liaoning Province in northeast China and Shanghai.

In their speeches at this evening's banquet, both Prime Minister Barre and Vice-Premier Ku Mu expressed delight at meeting each other again in Paris.

Speaking at the banquet, Prime Minister Barre said: "The official visit you are paying to our country, by decision of chairman Hua Kuo-feng and on the invitation of the French Government, is in itself a two-fold sign: That of a certain common view on problems of the world and that of the establishment of a profound and long-term cooperation between our two countries."

He continued. "We consider it important for France and China to continue to deepen their dialogue, which was established most naturally between them. Ever since, thanks to the initiative of General de Gaulle and Chairman Mao Tsetung, the similarity of a number of principles on which our two countries base ourselves in our actions in the world was confirmed." He said: "Of course, our views do not always coincide. However, who would be surprised at this if one takes into account the distance between our civilizations, the difference of our political philosophies and the particular environment in which each of our two countries live? In spite of all these differences, however, there is a remarkable convergence of opinion between us on many major international problems. No doubt, this is the foundation of our relations and the reason why our leaders are constantly paying attention to them." He said: "Adhering to peace and detente among nations, France maintains that these can be ensured only through respect for the independence and identity of personality. Therefore, we are opposed to the situation which enables some to unduly exercise pressures on others. The establishment of political and military blocs is equally detrimental to world peace, because this inevitably leads to confrontation and can only reduce the weakest to stakes of global rivalry. On the other hand, we hold that all countries should be able to associate themselves in freedom and equality, if they deem it advisable. Therefore we shall remain true to our alliances and are resolved to continue the construction of a strong and independent Europe capable of playing its role in the world. In this regard, we are delighted at the attitude of China whose interest in Europe has just found confirmation in the signing of a trade agreement with the Community of the Nine. We also acclaim the efforts undertaken in other regions or countries also desiring to associate themselves to guarantee their independence and ensure their development, thus advancing on the road of unity."

He said: "As France and China share common concern on these diverse subjects, I think it possible and necessary for us to consult each other, even to coordinate our efforts. After all, your visit to France and that I paid to your country less than four months ago testify to the rising place each of our two countries occupies in the foreign policy of the other."

He said: "Your visit is taking place against a background of our common will to establish between us a durable and extensive cooperation in view of the economic, scientific and technical progress. They will play their role henceforth in a new scope, that is, the immense effort of modernization to which your country has decided to devote its energies. We are conscious of the exceptional dimension of the task your people are undertaking to open the way to development. We intend to respond to this by intensifying our exchanges, especially in the advanced sectors, to which the human power of creation, innovation and progress is giving the fullest possible play today."

He said: "In the days to come, you are going to tour our country and you will see a great number of achievements which are the fruits of the most advanced work of our scholars, engineers and technicians. Thus you will be able to obtain an image of France as it is, a modern France that we are making efforts to orientate towards progress, a France which voluntarily turns to foreign countries and where you will see everywhere that the name of China evokes echoes of friendship." In conclusion he proposed a toast to the health of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and to the happiness and prosperity of the Chinese people.

In reply, Vice-Premier Ku Mu said that in spite of their difference in social system, there is no lack of mutual understanding between China and France, and there is no need for them to guard against each other. On the contrary, he stressed, the two countries have much common ground. The most important thing in common, he continued, is that "both countries cherish our own independence and sovereignty, with a resolve to safeguard our national security, and not to allow ourselves to be bossed by others or subjected to any of their threats or blackmail."

Ku Mu recalled that China and France established diplomatic relations in 1964, thanks to the solicitude of both Chairman Mao Tsetung and General de Gaulle. The year 1964 goes down as a new milestone in the annals of Chinese-French relations. Since that year these relations have steadily developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, he declared.

Referring to the international situation, the Chinese vice-premier said: "The central question of general concern today remains one of war and peace. The people of Europe have suffered from two world wars and it is quite understandable for them to cherish peace. The people of China, who have set before themselves the great task of making China a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of the century, need all the more a peaceful international environment of long duration. The great majority of all other countries in the world, too, stand against war. But indeed, it is unfortunate to say, there are also superpowers who are seeking exclusive hegemony in the world." "The superpowers' contention for world hegemony is now the overall root cause of unrests and disturbances in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and all other parts of the world," he stated.

It is not difficult to find out, Ku Mu went on, "who is loudly preaching disarmament and detente but actually working feverishly for arms expansion and war preparation and, on the strength of its military buildup, throwing its weight about everywhere to incite armed conflicts, conduct political blackmail and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, thus making itself the most dangerous source of world war."



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The Chinese vice-premier said: "We appreciate very much the vigorous efforts made by the Republic of France under the leadership of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to promote West European Union and strengthen defence along independent lines. In our view, the union and growth in strength of West European countries and their unity and closer relations with Third World countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit will surely produce a positive effect on the triumphant advance of the struggle of the world people against hegemonism. It is precisely with this faith that we established relations with the European Economic Community and not long ago signed an important trade agreement with it."

He pointed out that following the smashing of the "gang of four", China has entered a new period of development of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua, the Chinese people are determined to realize the modernization of agriculture, industry, defence and science and technology in an all-round way in less than a quarter of a century. In fulfilling this task, the whole people must make joint efforts, work hard and rely on their own strength and they must learn everything advanced from foreign countries.

He stressed that the visit to France paid by him and his colleagues is aimed at further exchanging views with the French leaders on matters of common concern, to understand the economic situation in France and its achievements and to learn from the French people.

Among the guests were Tsien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, other members of Vice-Premier Ku Mu's party and Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua.

Present were Alain Peyrefitte, minister of privy seal and justice; Simone Veil, minister of health and family; Louis de Guiringaud, minister of foreign affairs; Pierre Mehaignerie, minister of agriculture; Joel le Theule, minister of transports; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade; Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state in charge of research in the Office of the Prime Minister; Olivier Stirn, secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Pierre-Christian Taittinger, vice-president of the Senate; Maurice Couve de Murville, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly; Maurice Schumann, former minister; Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to the People's Republic of China; Paul Mentre de Loye, general delegate of energy; Francois Ceyrac, president of the National Council of French Employers; and Paul Berliet, president of the France-China Committee of the National Council of French Employers.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### WANG CHEN ATTENDS TURKISH FOLK DANCE PERFORMANCE

OW031840Y Peking NCNA in English 1725 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--The Turkish folk dance group gave its premiere in Peking this evening under the auspices of the Chinese Ministry of Culture. Attending were Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Chou Wei-chih and Wang Lan-hsi, vice-ministers of culture; Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Present were Turkish Ambassador to China Adnan Bulak, his wife and embassy officials.

The folk dances "Halay" and "Bar" performed by the Turkish artists depicted the heroism, unity and militancy of the Turkish people. The superb performance won hearty applause from the audience.

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Artists of the Chinese Central Song and Dance Ensemble also gave a programme of instrumental music, vocal solos and dances. They sang the Turkish song "Ilgaz" in Turkish. Chinese and Turkish artists joined in performing the Turkish dance "Halay" amid repeated ovations.

During the break, Vice-Premier Wang Chen had a cordial and friendly talk with Irfan Erbektas, leader of the Turkish folk dance group, and the Turkish dancers. The Turkish Ambassador and Mrs Bulak were present on the occasion.

Vice-Premier Wang Chen and Minister Huang Chen went up the stage at the end of the performance. They shook hands with the artists, congratulated them on their successful performance, and posed for photographs with them. The Ministry of Culture presented the Turkish folk dance group with a basket of flowers.

BRITISH RAF MARSHAL CAMERON LEAVES SHANGHAI

OWO21540Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Sir Neil Cameron, marshal of the Royal Air Force and chief of the Defence Staff of Britain, Lady Cameron and his party wound up their friendly official visit to China and left here for home by special plane this afternoon.

They were seen off at the airport by Yang Yung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife Lin Pin; Chang Ping-yu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence; Fang Wen, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Britain; and Chou Chun-lin, commander of the Shanghai PLA Garrison; Cheng Kuo-chung, commander of the East China Sea Fleet; Chang Chen, deputy political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison; Chen Te-hsueh, deputy commander of the East China Sea Fleet units stationed in Shanghai; and Liu Chun, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force units in Shanghai.

The British guests arrived here yesterday morning. The Shanghai PLA Garrison gave a banquet in their honour the same evening. Commander Chou Chun-lin and Marshal Cameron spoke at the banquet. Chou Chun-lin said: Marshal Cameron's current visit to China signifies a new development of the friendly contacts between the armed forces of the two countries. We and our British friends face many issues of common concern and we have much common language. We both treasure our national independence and state security. We agree that we must strengthen our defence capabilities in order to oppose hegemonic aggression and expansion.

Marshal Cameron pointed out: The great honour which was accorded to me of such a long and cordial discussion with Premier Hua Kuo-feng has made a deep impression on me. We have got to know each other so well. I believe a great deal we can do in the military, technological and trade fields to our mutual benefit. After the banquet, the hosts and guests saw a film based on a traditional Peking Opera.

While in Shanghai, the guests visited a unit of the East China Sea Fleet. They reviewed a navy guard of honour and went aboard naval vessels in full dress, receiving a warm welcome from the commanders and fighters. They inspected various types of naval vessels designed and made in China and watched the seamen in operation. The guests also mounted a tall building to have a bird's eye view of Shanghai and made a boat excursion on the Huangpu River.

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HSU HSIANG-CHIEN MEETS RETIRED PRC GENERALS

OWO30932Y Peking NCNA in English 0838 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien met here this afternoon with the West German General Ulrich de Maiziere (retired), Mrs Maiziere, Naval Vice-Admiral Wilhelm Meentzen (retired), Air Lieutenant General Uwe Vogel (retired) and Mrs. Vogel, and posed for photographs with them. Vice-Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien and the three generals had a friendly talk.

Present on the occasion were Erwin Wickert, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China and Col Ulrich Schoffer, defence-attache of its embassy here. Present was Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIH-EN MEETS ROTTERDAM MISSION

OWO31748Y Peking NCNA in English 1602 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met and had a friendly conversation this evening with the Rotterdam mission to China from the Netherlands led by Burgomaster A.A. van der Louw, mayor of Rotterdam. Netherlands Ambassador to China John Dolleman attended. Present were Tao Chi, vice-minister of communications, and Kuo Hsien-ju, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Chou Hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, met the mission this afternoon.

The mission will leave Peking tomorrow to visit southern China.

BELGIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS

Chinese Counterpart

OW302151Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chung Fu-hsiang, the Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome a Belgian delegation of posts and telecommunications led by Leon Defosset, minister of post and telecommunications. Other guests included the Belgian Ambassador to China Raoul Dooreman and Mme. Dooreman. Present were Shen Kuang and Liu Cheng-ching, Chinese vice-ministers of posts and telecommunications.

In their toasts, Chung Fu-hsiang and Defosset expressed the hope that the friendly cooperative relations between the postal and telecommunication departments of the two countries and the friendship of the two peoples would be constantly consolidated and developed.

The delegation arrived in Peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to China.

Vice Premier Kang Shih-en

OWO31232Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Kang Shih-en, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with Leon Defosset, minister of posts and telecommunications, his wife and the Belgian delegation of posts and telecommunications he is leading. They had a friendly conversation. Belgian Ambassador to China Raoul Dooreman and his wife were present.



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Present on the occasion were Chung Fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications, and his wife Pai Kai; Shen Kuang, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications; Chi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the Department of West European Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; and Liang Chia-cho, deputy director of the Bureau of External Affairs of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM LEAVES FOR POST

OW040742Y Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 May (HSINHUA)--Kang Mao-chao, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Belgium, left here by air today for his post.

DANISH TRADE DELEGATION VISITS CANTON FAIR

OW282045Y Peking NCNA in English 1642 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Apr (HSINHUA)--A Danish delegation to the China-Denmark Mixed Trade Committee left here for Canton today to visit China's spring export commodities fair.

Led by Hans J. Christensen, ambassador of the Foreign Ministry, the delegation arrived here on April 23 to attend the fourth meeting of the China-Denmark Mixed Trade Committee. Chou Hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, met with the delegation on April 26. Both sides had friendly talks on the further development of trade between the two countries. The Danish Ambassador to China Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen and deputy departmental director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade An Tung were present on the occasion.

While in Peking, the delegation visited factories and scenic spots.

YEH CHIEN-YING GREETES SWEDISH KING, DUTCH QUEEN

OW301116Y Peking in English to Europe 2030 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee has warmly greeted the birthday of the king of Sweden and the National Day of the Kingdom of Sweden and the birthday of the queen of the Netherlands. The greetings were contained in the messages sent respectively to Karl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Julianna of the Netherlands.

In the messages Chairman Yeh Chien-ying expressed the wish that the relations between China and Sweden and that between China and the Netherlands and the friendship between their peoples will further develop.

NORWAY TO BAN TRAWLER FISHING IN PARTS OF BARENTS SEA

OW011748Y Peking NCNA in English 1542 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 May (HSINHUA)--The Norwegian Government announced in a statement on April 28 ban on crawler fishing in some parts of the Barents Sea from May 15 as a conservation measure, according to a REUTER dispatch from Oslo. REUTER also said that the Soviet Union had protested against Norway's decision last June to establish a 200-mile conservation zone and declined to report its fishing activities in the zone to the Norwegian authorities. Norway planned to renew its appeal to the Soviet Union to order its vessels to report their fishing operations.

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#### PENG CHUNG AT BANQUET FOR YUGOSLAV DELEGATION IN SHANGHAI

OWO31854Y Peking NCNA in English 1823 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 3 May (HSINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the friendship delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People led by Marin Cetinic, acting chairman of the alliance.

Peng Chung and Marin Cetinic proposed toasts at the banquet. Peng Chung is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, third secretary of the Shanghai CCP Municipal Committee and second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Peng Chung said: Sympathizing and supporting each other, the people of China and Yugoslavia have cemented a profound friendship in the anti-fascist war and the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. President Tito's visit to Shanghai last year has left us a pleasant memory. In addition, we have received many delegations from Yugoslavia since early 1977. This reflects the concerted efforts of the two peoples to carry out the guidelines of the talks between Chairman Hua and President Tito.

Marin Cetinic said: We are acquainted with the struggles waged by the workers of Shanghai. Though under different conditions, we both have fought against occupation, fascism, imperialism and traitors and are now building socialism. The people and working class of Yugoslavia highly evaluate the tremendous achievements China scored in their great revolutionary struggles and in building socialism under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung. We rejoice particularly at the successes you have achieved in all fields since the gang of four were shattered.

Marin Cetinic wished the Shanghai workers and all the labouring people in China complete success in realizing the great and important programme of the four modernizations under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The banquet was attended by Chao Hsing-chih, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai CCP Municipal Committee and vice-chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, Chang Cheng-tsung and Su Pu-ching, vice-chairmen of the Shanghai CPPCC Committee, and Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Marin Cetinic and the other distinguished Yugoslav guests arrived in Shanghai from Hangchow this morning by special plane.

Upon their departure from Hangchow, the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by Peng Ko, member of the Standing Committee of the Chekiang CCP Provincial Committee and vice-chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Mao Chi-hua, vice-chairman of the Chekiang CPPCC Provincial Committee; and Chen Wen-shu, secretary of the Hangchow CCP City Committee and vice-chairman of the city Revolutionary Committee.

#### ROMANIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETS

OW282122Y Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Working People's National Council held a plenary session here on April 25 and 26 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the republic, and chairman of the National Council.

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The session discussed ways and means of improving the organizational work of the working people's councils in government ministries and other central departments. It decided to increase the membership of the leading boards of these councils. It elected Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and secretary of the party Central Committee; Ion Salagean, miner of the Lupeni colliery; and Nicolae Lazar, milling operator of the Bucharest heavy machine-building plant; vice-chairmen of the Working People's National Council.

Addressing the session, Comrade Ceausescu pointed out that the decisions of the plenary session would ensure wider participation by representatives of the working class and other working people in guiding the work of government ministries and other central departments. This, he said, was an important step toward greater democracy and improved leadership and toward bringing the leadership of government ministries nearer to grass-roots units.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

##### TUNISIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS PLA AIR FORCE DIVISION

OWO31716Y Peking NCNA in English 1552 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Abdallah Farhat, Tunisian minister of defence, and his party visited an air division of the Chinese People's Liberation Army this morning.

When the guests arrived at the division in the company of Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff Wang Shang-jung, the commanders and fighters lining the road, and beating drums and gongs, extended them a warm welcome.

The guests watched a flying exercise. Minister Farhat shook hands with the airmen and congratulated them on their successful performance. He said: "We are very glad to visit the air division today. What we have seen is instructive to us." He wished China success in becoming stronger and hailed the further development of the relations between Tunisia and China. The guests also inspected a pharmaceutical factory run by wives of officers in the division.

Mohamed el-Memmi, Tunisian ambassador to China, was in the company of the defence minister on the visit. Minister Farhat and his party then left by special plane for Nanking in the company of Wang Shang-jung and his wife Huang Ko, and Ambassador el-Memmi.

Earlier this morning, the Tunisian guests paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung in the company of Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence, and his wife Chu Ching.

##### NCNA CITES PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ON ARAB SOLIDARITY

OWO31702Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 2 May (HSINHUA)--Egypt will promote Arab solidarity, declared Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat today.

Addressing a 20,000 strong mass rally held at Shubra al-Khaymah, an industrial centre north of Cairo, to mark May Day, President as-Sadat said: "Our strategy is based on the fact that we are all Arabs." "The first step to promote Arab solidarity is to adopt a principle against the dividing of the Arab world into reactionary and progressive countries" and "we have a common fateful battle which makes it incumbent upon us to stand against the expansionist ambitions of Israel," he added.

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President as-Sadat said that he had already informed Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri that Egypt had no objection concerning the holding of an Arab summit conference in any place and at any time but the only condition is that the summit will not be just a meeting for the sake of meeting. It should be frank and direct talks defining commitments. He is convinced that it is necessary to realize Arab solidarity for the vital Arab cause.

Referring to the struggle against Israel, President as-Sadat said that the world efforts no longer allow Israel any excuse or pretext. There is no room for any manoeuvring, because the Egyptian peace initiative has unmasked all those deceiving arguments that Israel was trying to force on world opinion.

As-Sadat stressed that "we still adhere to our principles for the establishment of peace, that there should be complete withdrawal from the lands occupied in 1967, and that Palestinians should have the right to self-determination and to an independent state. We shall never deviate from these principles."

On internal matters, President as-Sadat said that he had instructed Prime Minister Mamduh Muhammad Salim to reshuffle his cabinet. Avigorous cabinet is needed with the task of increasing industrial output, stabilizing prices and increasing wages, he added.

#### EGYPTIAN TEXTILE DELEGATION DEPARTS PEKING FOR CANTON

OW261952Y Peking NCNA in English 1755 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA)--The textile delegation from Egypt led by Hassan Mahmud Sallam, general-secretary of the textile industries sector of the Ministry of Industry, left here by air today to visit Canton before returning home. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chen Wei-chi, the Chinese vice-minister of the textile industry.

On hand also were Counsellor Ismat Abd al-Qasimal-Qadi and Commercial Counsellor Ra'uf Muhammad 'Ali of the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The delegation arrived in Peking on April 16 at the invitation of the Ministry of Light Industry. While in Peking, they held talks on economic assistance with the Chinese ministries of light and textile industries.

#### SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI REPORTED

OW031712Y Peking NCNA in English 1550 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 3 May (HSINHUA)--France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, Mme Rene and other distinguished Seychelles guests visited a shipyard, a school, a rural people's commune and a children's palace here today, receiving a warm welcome and cordial reception wherever they went.

This morning, President and Mme Rene made a boat excursion on the Huangpu River in the company of Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Later, they visited the Hutung shipyard on the bank of the river and were welcomed by the workers who beat gongs and drums in their honour.

A leading member of the shipyard and its chief engineer gave the guests an account of how the shipbuilders, who used to make only small cargo boats, are now building ocean-going vessels in the spirit of self-reliance. President and Mme Rene went round the workshops and boarded the new ocean-going freighter "Techou" which is being fitted out. After inspecting the equipment of the freighter, President Rene went up the wheel-house to enjoy a panoramic view of the shipyard.

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He said to the leading member of the shipyard that he was very happy to come and see how they work. The leading member said that the president's visit was a great encouragement to the workers.

President and Mme Rene went together to a middle school, and visited a rural people's commune and a district children's palace separately, in the afternoon.

In the evening, President and Mme Rene and other distinguished guests attended an acrobatic performance arranged by the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Culture.

#### Leaves Shanghai for DPRK

OWO41123Y Peking NCNA in English 0849 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 4 May (HSINHUA)--France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, Mme. Rene and their party left here by special plane this morning for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after a successful official visit to China.

Seeing the distinguished guests off at the airport were:

Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister and his wife Wang Hao; and Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and his wife Lo Ping; Wang Chien, vice-chairman of the committee, and two thousand local people.

Hungchiao Airport today flew the national flags of China and Seychelles. When President and Mme. Rene waved acknowledgement to the wellwishers, the airport was a scene of jubilation. Gaily-dressed youngsters performed dances, adding color to the scene.

As an expression of their warm feelings for the distinguished Seychelles guests, the wellwishers warmly hailed the successful visit of President and Mme. Rene to China and wished the Republic of Seychelles prosperity.

Also present at the airport were Liu Chun, the Chinese ambassador to Seychelles, Chou Ming-chi, deputy director of the African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the ministry's Protocol Department, who had accompanied President and Mme. Rene to Shanghai.

#### NCNA REPORTS ON COUP THWARTED IN SEYCHELLES

OWO31646Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Seychelles Minister of State for Internal Affairs Ogilvy Berlouis issued a communique in Victoria recently declaring that the Seychelles police had foiled an attempted coup d'etat on April 29 and arrested a number of people involved, according to a report from the Seychelles capital.

The communique said that after evidence had been found of a conspiracy to overthrow the government during President Albert Rene's China visit, the authorities immediately took action. Large quantities of arms and munitions were seized, said the communique.



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The communique pointed out that the Seychelles security forces had carried out various exercises in recent weeks involving the army, police and militia all over the islands so as to set themselves ready to deal with any attempts to overthrow the government.

It said that the islands' coordinated forces were now ready to counter any possible attacks.

KANG SHIH-EN WELCOMES MADAGASCAR TRADE DELEGATION

OW040840Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 May (HSINHUA)--A government economic and trade delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar arrived in Peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. It is led by Raymond Maru and Manandafy Rakotonirina, members of the Supreme Council of Revolution.

The distinguished guests from Madagascar were warmly welcomed at the airport by Kang Shih-en, vice-premier of the State Council, and Li Chiang and Tsui-chun, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade. The Madagascar Ambassador to China Solohery Crescent Rakotofiringa and his wife were present at the airport.

TOGOLESE AMBASSADOR TO PRC GIVES RECEPTION

OW271444Y Peking NCNA in English 1433 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Apr (HSINHUA)--Anani Ahianyo Akakpo, ambassador of the Republic of Togo to China, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here today in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the independence of Togo.

Among the guests were Chien Cheng-ying, Chinese minister of water conservancy and power; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Hsiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Li Chitao, vice-minister of education; Huang Shu-tse, vice-minister of public health; and Li Li-kung, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were also among the guests.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

OW031730Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, 2 May (HSINHUA)--Venezuelan President said today, "we are convinced that, without the support of other Third World countries, there can be no independent development of our economy. Therefore, we have decided to pursue a Third World policy not only in line with the universal political concept but also in Venezuela's own interests." This remark was made by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez while he was receiving the visiting Chinese journalists' delegation led by Mu Ching, deputy-director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, at the Palace of Miraflores this afternoon.

The president had a warm and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation. Present on the occasion were Venezuela's Information and Tourism Minister Celestino Armas, Director General of the Ministry's Information Sector Clemente Cohen and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Chang Yung-ming.

The president also pointed out that, without the unity of the Third World, it would have been impossible for Venezuela to nationalize iron and petroleum, because the trans-national enterprises, with the support of their governments, had resorted to intrigues to prevent us from doing so." "We believe that, in our Latin America, none of the countries will achieve our objectives without unity, because the large international interests have always been trying to block our true independent development," said the president.

Perez told the Chinese guests: "We believe that if we cannot establish a new international economic order, we shall remain very dependent. For this reason we have nationalized our basic products. Yours is a great country, but it is also suffering from the consequence of the unjust reality of the world in which we live. It is unreasonable that two-thirds of our mankind are made to subsidize a too excessive well-being of the big powers." "We are sure that to invigorate our agriculture is very important for a steadier development of our country," he stressed.

President Perez expressed welcome to the Chinese journalists' delegation and other Chinese missions which have visited Venezuela. "Such direct contacts are necessary for better mutual understanding and for opening up new channels of interchange," he said. He saw China's independent foreign policy as very important. "For if we are manipulated by some super-powers, we shall gain nothing at all."

Referring to Premier Hua Kuo-feng's pronouncement that China will increase its relations with Latin America, as was contained in the report on the work of the government which he delivered before the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, President Perez said: "We greet with great sympathy the decision of the premier of your government. We are prepared to make contributions for its realization."

#### BRIEFS

MACHINERY EXHIBITION LEADER TO MEXICO--Peking, 26 Apr--Wei Hua-chun, leader of a Chinese machinery export exhibition delegation and deputy general manager of the Chinese National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, left here yesterday for Mexico City. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW]

CHIEN HSIN-CHUNG, ARGENTINE SURGEON--Peking, 27 Apr--Chien Hsin-chung, president of the Chinese Medical Association and vice-minister of public health, met and gave a banquet in honour of Dr Domingo Liotta, a noted Argentinian cardiac surgeon and head of the cardiac surgery department of the "Italian" Hospital in Buenos Aires, and his party here yesterday. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Present on both occasions were Hsueh Kung-cho, director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Public Health; Wu Ying-kai, director of the Fuwai Hospital; and Sun Yen-ching, deputy director of the Friendship Hospital. Federico del Solar Dorrego, the Argentinian ambassador to China, was also present. Dr Liotta and his party arrived here on April 25. They will have a short stay here before leaving for the south for visits and having discussions with Chinese colleagues there. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1326 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW]

CCP CIRCULAR ON HOLDING 10TH NATIONAL CYL CONGRESS

OWO40430Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[4 May 1978 circular of the CCP Central Committee on holding 10th National CYL Congress]

[Text] Peking, 3 May --

I

The CCP Central Committee has decided the 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League will be convened in Peking in October this year.

The convocation of the 10th National CYL Congress is the ardent desire of CYL organizations, CYL members and young people of all nationalities throughout the country, and a major event drawing the attention of the whole party and the people of the whole country. From the Ninth National CYL Congress through the unprecedented Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the 9th, 10th and 11th major struggles between the two lines, CYL organizations at all levels, CYL members and young people have undergone rigorous tests and tempering. The party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, shattered at one blow the antiparty "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, and our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction have entered a new period of development. The line formulated by the party's 11th national congress and the general task for the new period set forth by the Fifth NPC point out the orientation of advance for the CYL. The 10th National CYL Congress, to be convened at such an important historic time, will surely be a new milestone in the history of our country's youth movement.

The task of the 10th National CYL Congress is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of the party's 11th national congress, deepen exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" for their crimes in undermining CYL work, conscientiously sum up the historical experience of the youth movement since the founding of new China, formulate policies and tasks for future CYL work, revise the CYL Constitution, elect a new CYL Central Committee and mobilize CYL members and young people throughout the country to work hard to fulfill the party's general task for the new period.

II

The Chinese Communist Youth League is a mass organization of China's advanced young people personally founded and nurtured by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Under the kind attention of Chairman Mao, his close comrade in arms the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Chairman Chu Te and the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles, the CYL has united and educated young people of all nationalities throughout the country and made valuable contributions to the cause of the party and has a glorious revolutionary tradition. Since the founding of new China, the CYL, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great banner, has persisted in educating young people with the communist spirit; actively led young people in taking part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment; closely rallied the young people of all nationalities throughout the country around the party; and played an important role on all fronts. It has provided the party with large numbers of outstanding cadres and trained successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.



The vast numbers of CYL cadres have faithfully implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, carried on the party's fine traditions and work style and made very great achievements in uniting and educating the younger generation. The masses of CYL members and young people ardently love great leader Chairman Mao, wise leader Chairman Hua, the party and socialism. In the three great revolutionary movements, large numbers of heroes and models have come forward. They are a new force for the revolution and construction in our country. Especially after tempering in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they have demonstrated a very high consciousness on the question of political line, selflessly and courageously struggled against the "gang of four" and militantly marched toward the four socialist modernizations. This generation of young people of our country has a very bright future, will accomplish a great deal and is completely trustworthy. Facts of the past 28 years have proved Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been predominant in CYL work. The CYL is worthy to be called the party's loyal aide, a heroic shock force in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country and a school for young people to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought.

Out of their criminal aim to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" totally negated CYL work, vilified the CYL as "revisionist to the core," willfully tampered with the line and orientation laid down by Chairman Mao for the young movement and frantically tried to win over the younger generation from the proletariat. They opposed the party's absolute leadership over the CYL and vainly attempted to incite the young people to overthrow the older generation of revolutionaries and turn the CYL into a "command" to "act in opposition" to the party committees.

They opposed the policy to "foster proletarian ideology and liquidate bourgeois ideology," emasculated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and poisoned the young people with the most reactionary and decadent ideas of the exploiting classes. They opposed young people taking the road of becoming both Red and expert, sabotaged the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and fostered a type of young people who were "illiterates and hooligans." They opposed uniting and organizing young people to the maximum extent and attacked the CYL as "a league of the entire people." They opposed organizing young people to take part in the struggle for production and scientific experiment activities and vilified the CYL as "a production league." They opposed developing independent activities suited to the characteristics of youth and slandered the CYL as "a recreation league." Due to the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, the CYL organization received crippling blows; the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of CYL cadres, CYL members and young people was seriously dampened; and a small number of young people were corrupted and poisoned to varying degrees. This caused ideological confusion, democratized the people, seriously undermined the training of revolutionary successors and caused heavy losses to the party.

The "gang of four" used counterrevolutionary tactics that were phony left but real right and, on the pretext of supporting the newborn forces, did every evil thing to harm young people. The "gang of four" were deadly enemies of young people of our country. In the entire process of preparing for and convening the 10th National CYL Congress, party committees at all levels must lead CYL organizations to persist in taking exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link and, in the light of actual conditions in youth work, distinguish between right and wrong on the question of political line and resolutely eliminate chaos and bring back order, so CYL work will firmly and unswervingly advance in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

## III

For carrying out the general task for the new period and building our country into a great, powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology within this century, the party pins ardent hopes on the CYL and the younger generation. In the next 23 years much can be accomplished by the young people of our country. They carry the heavy historic burden of realizing socialist modernization. The party Central Committee calls on the CYL to unite and lead young people throughout the country to carry forward the glorious tradition of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries and heroically stand in the front ranks on the new Long March. At present, it is necessary to carry out extensive publicity, study and mobilization on the line of the party's 11th national congress and the general task for the new period among CYL members and young people and teach them to foster lofty ideals, set high goals, study diligently, work hard and fight unremittingly for the realization of the four socialist modernizations and dedicate their youthful years to the grand cause of the motherland.

In the new historic period, to study is an even more salient task for young people. The CYL must resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's great call to raise the scientific and technological level of the entire Chinese nation, actively lead and organize the young people to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought; study the party's line, principles and policies; and study science, technology and culture so as to arm our young people with a proletarian world outlook and modern scientific and cultural knowledge and bring up a new Red-and-expert generation for the four socialist modernizations. It is necessary to encourage young people to love, discuss and use science. The CYL should carefully help the party discover and train talented people. It should guide the young people to learn from experienced veteran workers, peasants, cadres and experts. It should encourage young people to do away with fetishes and superstitions, liberate their minds, strive to scale the heights in science and catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.

To carry out the general task for the new period, it is necessary to simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements. The CYL should guide young people to combine study of revolutionary theory with participation in revolutionary practice and to integrate their education with the playing of their roles. In socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is necessary to pay special attention to bringing into play the power of young people, not to regard them as ordinary people and not to ignore their characteristics. It is necessary to conscientiously sum up experience on this and affirm and popularize the good slogans, forms and methods that have proven to be effective. In the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, it is necessary to organize large-scale revolutionary emulation campaigns to emulate the advanced, learn from them and overtake them and help those lagging behind, commend the advanced, foster pace setters and bring into play the initiative and creativity of young people to make greater contributions to socialism.

In marching toward the four socialist modernizations, party committees at all levels should pay attention to the health and growth of young people. Young people are in a period of growth, both physically and mental, as well as a period of work. In accordance with the requirement that young people must "keep fit, study hard and work well," full attention must be paid both to their study on the one hand and recreation, physical culture and rest on the other. The CYL should be good at using different and imaginative methods to develop independent activities coordinated with the party's central tasks and based on the characteristics of youth.

To realize the four socialist modernizations, the CYL must unite the young people to the greatest possible extent and energetically do good work among young people of all walks of life. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's policy toward young people born of exploiting families and those whose parents have serious problems. It is necessary to bring into play all positive factors, organize a mighty force and march toward the splendid goal of the four socialist modernizations. To unite youth throughout the country, the CCP Central Committee has decided to convene a meeting of the Fifth Committee of the All-China Youth Federation and the 19th Congress of the All-China Students' Federation at an appropriate time next year.

## IV

It is necessary to vigorously strengthen ideological education for young people, enable them to firmly follow the correct political orientation, train revolutionary new people and foster a new spirit for the younger generation. This is a matter of great concern for the whole party and people of all nationalities throughout the country and an extremely important political task concerning the struggle to oppose and prevent revisionism and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At present, it is particularly necessary to strengthen education among the young people in revolutionary ideals and communist ethics and qualities. To realize the four socialist modernizations, it is necessary to revolutionize the thinking of young people. It is necessary to foster communist feelings and style and the spirit of collective heroism among young people and encourage them to promote the revolutionary customs of diligent study, observing discipline, love of productive labor, gladly helping others, plain living and hard struggle and courage against the enemy. In the past the CYL and the Young Pioneers did a great deal of useful work in this area, persistently educated young people in the "four histories" (histories of one's village, family, commune and factory) and the "five loves" (love of the motherland, the people, productive labor, science and public property), and encouraged them to study revolutionary tradition, persist in integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, destroy old customs and foster new spirits. These experiences should be summed up and further developed.

In educating young people, the emphasis is on guidance. Attention should be paid to discovering positive factors and bringing the power of examples into play. While continuing to develop in depth activities to "learn from Comrade Lei Feng," it is necessary to vigorously commend new people, new things and new spirits. It is necessary to uphold the fine tradition of the party's political work characterized by seeking truth from facts and convincing people by reasoning and cast away the "gang of four's" formalism; pragmatism; and bad practices of lying, idle talk, and labeling and attacking people. Ideological work should "shoot the arrow at the target," be reasonable and just and be closely combined with practical work and study. At the same time solutions to ideological problems should be combined with solutions to practical problems.

The whole party and all the people must strengthen education for the young and be concerned with their health and growth. The older generation of revolutionaries should do a good job in "teaching, helping and guiding" young people. Concerned departments should actively support youth work, open various fields of activities for young people and resume the activities of youth palaces. It is necessary to deal resolute blows at criminals guilty of harming young people and to protect young people's physical and mental health.

Party papers and journals should strengthen publicity and reporting on youth work. Publishing departments should publish more and better reading materials for young people. The CHINESE YOUTH Journal, the newspaper CHINESE YOUTH and the newspaper THE JUNIOR CHINESE [CHUNG KUO SHAO NIEN PAO 0022 0948 1421 1628 1032] should actively prepare to resume publication about the time the National CYL Congress is convened.

## V

Chairman Hua pointed out his political report at the party's 11th national congress: "The party must invigorate its leadership over trade unions, the Communist Youth League, women's federations and other mass organizations and must effectively overhaul and build them up and give a free rein to their due role."

The CYL is the core for the party to unite and educate the young people. To do good work among young people is an everlasting task concerning the future of the revolution. Party committees at all levels must adopt effective measures to strengthen leadership over the CYL.

At present, it is first necessary to consolidate and strengthen CYL leading bodies at all levels. Before the convocation of the National CYL Congress, if conditions permit, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should hold CYL congresses to reelect their leading bodies; if it is not possible to hold such congresses for the time being, they should reorganize their CYL leading bodies, paying special attention to appropriately appointing the top two members. This work should be carried out in conjunction with preparations for the 10th National CYL Congress. It is necessary to select outstanding young cadres who have been tested in the 11th struggle between the two lines for CYL leading positions in accordance with the five requirements for successors. It is necessary to provide the CYL with enough cadres, maintaining relative stability and keeping backbone elements so work can be handled by experienced hands. It is necessary to give consideration to the CYL's leading system, avoid breaking down communications between upper and lower levels and bring into full play the organizational role of the CYL. It is necessary to vigorously do a good job in the training of CYL cadres and immediately restore and run well the central CYL school. The provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must also run their CYL schools well.

Party committees at all levels must place CYL work on their agenda, paying attention to the CYL ideologically, helping the CYL hold fast to the correct political orientation and supporting the CYL in its work. It is necessary to constantly show CYL committees the orientation, give them assignments, teach them methods, guide CYL cadres to "discuss major issues and take care of their own affairs" and actively create the necessary working conditions for the CYL.

In party consolidation and rectification, it is necessary to firmly grasp the consolidation of the CYL and resolutely overcome impurities in ideology, organization and work style caused by the "gang of four." It is necessary to uphold the policy of "foster proletarian ideology and liquidate bourgeois ideology," strive to raise the proletarian consciousness of CYL cadres and members and eliminate the influence of bourgeois ideas. It is necessary to greatly strengthen the sense of organization and discipline among CYL members and young people and eliminate the poisonous influence of anarchism. It is necessary to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line. It is necessary through serious ideological consolidation and organizational consolidation to enable the CYL to really become the core for the party to unite and educate the younger generation.



The most vital and most important thing in all of the CYL's work is to insure the party's absolute leadership over the CYL. CYL members and young people must greatly strengthen party spirit. CYL organizations and CYL cadres at all levels must take upholding party leadership as their highest duty. It is necessary to follow the party's organizational and disciplinary principles of democratic centralism, obeying the party Central Committee's orders and at the same time accept the leadership of party committees on similar levels, and it is necessary to understand the unity between the political leadership and organizational leadership of the party. The "gang of four" created great confusion on this question, which must be thoroughly straightened out.

The party Central Committee calls on the 48 million CYL members and 300 million young people throughout the country to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, most closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, "study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again," and greet the victorious convocation of the 10th National CYL Congress with concrete actions in grasping the key link and running the country well and in advancing courageously toward the four modernizations.

#### NCNA ON 'TWO ASSESSMENTS' IN INDUSTRY COMMUNICATIONS

OW031219Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0714 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[NCNA reporter's commentary: "The Two Assessments on the Industry and Communications Front Must Be Overthrown"]

[Text] Peking, 2 May--In the new Long March toward the four modernizations, what can be done to quicken our pace on the industry and communications front? This is an important question for general discussion among the cadres and people on this front. After touring various localities, this reporter has realized great victories have been won on this front in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in the past year or so and the situation is indeed fine. At present, class alignments on the industry and communications front are basically clear, and a number of major questions with regard to right and wrong on the political line have been clarified. Workers have personal peace of mind and their working enthusiasm is high.

However, the minds of some leading cadres have not been entirely emancipated. They fail to advance in giant strides and keep pace with the objective situation. They dare not boldly take the lead in acting, but adopt the attitude of "go slow, wait and see and then act." They want to make sure of everything before they take any action, just as they want to touch the stones in the river when they cross it. To play it safe whenever they run into problems, they invariably say it is necessary to wait until the situation becomes clear. They will not take action until the arrival of documents with official seals from the "Red chieftains." When the documents arrive, they read them aloud but dare not air their own opinions in line with actual conditions. Some even dare not relay such documents. They feel the label of capitalist roader is still hovering over their heads and therefore they refuse to become pace-setters and pioneers and to aim high. Why does such a phenomenon prevail? The interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" still fill these comrades with untold trepidation. What are they afraid of? Everyone believes the predominant reason for fear is the assessment of the industry and communications front in the past 17 years.

Comrades in the Peking Municipal Industrial Bureau said: In the past 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, did the industry and communications front follow Chairman Mao or Liu Shao-chi? One's mind cannot be emancipated if this question is not clarified. Comrades of the Tientsin Municipal Textile Bureau said it is difficult to do things if nothing is said about the past 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Leading comrades in charge of industry and communications in Chungking City believed the "gang of four" had totally negated the industry and communications front. This must be cleared up now.

Due to a lack of clear-cut concepts on how to assess this front in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, these comrades are worried they will take the beaten track again. They are afraid other people will say they seek to "restore capitalism", "stage a comeback" or try to "deny the Great Cultural Revolution." They are afraid other people will say "Liu Shao-chi has returned." Therefore, they are filled with untold trepidation and fail to advance in giant strides.

"To vigorously destroy the two-concepts on the industry and communications front was the reason for the two assessments.

Many comrades on the industry and communications front believe: To expose and criticize the crimes of the "gang of four" in negating the 17 years on the industry and communications front, it is necessary to trace their roots to bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao. At the very beginning, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" had said "a sinister line was predominant" in the cultural and educational field, and classified all intellectuals as "bourgeoisie." Later, at an important meeting held on the industry and communications front in December 1966, Lin Piao frenziedly ranted it was necessary to "vigorously destroy the two concepts" on the industry and communications front. The first of these was: "There are quite a few problems." "There are also problems." "Chairman Mao's line has been implemented in the main." "The industry and communications front is different from the cultural and educational front." The second concept was: "Different from the intelligentsia, the working class is good." In relaying these words of Lin Piao's, renegade Chiang Ching ranted: We cannot say industrial and mining enterprises are better than those of the cultural and educational front. On 12 November 1966, Chang Chun-chiao nonsensically said in Shanghai that the majority of factories were bourgeois and revisionist. "To vigorously destroy the two" fully represents the "two assessments" of the industry and communications front in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who formed a counterrevolutionary "sacred alliance" to usurp party and state leadership.

These "two assessments" were popularized through various channels. Their pernicious influence was widespread, creating great confusion on the industry and communications front. Nearly all leading cadres in various enterprises and administrative departments throughout China were labeled capitalist roaders and made to stand aside. Veteran workers and party members were smeared as "people with vested interests," "worker-aristocrats" and "conservatives" and removed from important posts. Engineers and technicians were slandered as "bourgeois intellectuals," the "stinking ninth category," and "reactionary technical authorities" and were transferred to more menial work or forced to change professions. Rational rules and regulations set up in the 17 years were crushed as if they were shackles on the workers.

Even the constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company was criticized as if it were the rules and regulations of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine of the Soviet Union. The red banner of Taching was smeared as sinister, and ironman Wang was slandered as a fake. A large number of advanced Taching-type enterprises were branded as "sinister typical examples."

In 1972, when a number of leading comrades on the industrial and communications front, complying with Premier Chou's instructions, criticized the ultrarightist ideological trend spread by Lin Biao and resorted to the time-honored regulations and systems implemented before the Cultural Revolution, the "gang of four" and their ilk stirred up trouble with their "two assessments," frantically shouted slogans opposing "restoration" and "resurgence" and pushed their anti-"restoration" and anti-"resurgence" ballyhoo to a climax.

In 1974, while Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping was in charge of the work of the central organs, he instructed the industrial and communications front to carry out reorganizations according to Chairman Mao's line. The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang again jumped out to frantically oppose the "right deviationist trend to reverse verdicts," which lasted until the gang's final destruction.

The achievements of the industrial and communications front in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution could not be negated.

While criticizing the crimes of the "gang of four" in negating the achievements of the industrial and communications front in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution, cadres and workers in Peking, Shanghai, Hefei, Wuhan, Chungking and other localities pointed out: The 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution marked a period in which Chairman Mao's revolutionary line occupied the dominant position and in which our socialist revolution and construction achieved tremendous results. We would never allow anyone to negate these achievements.

Conclusions on the merits and faults of those 17 years were drawn long ago.

In view of the attacks launched by the bourgeois rightist clique, Chairman Mao pointed out in 1957: In 1949 the nation's total steel output was only a little over 100,000 tons. But in the 7 years after China's liberation it jumped to 4.8 million tons. It did not even have the machine building industry well developed, not to mention the motor vehicle and aircraft industries. But now all these industries have been established. Later on, despite 3 years of serious natural disasters, the tearing up of contracts by the Soviet Union and the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, China was still able to announce to the world at the fourth session of the Second NPC in 1965: "Our country has basically built an independent, self-reliant and firm industrial foundation."

On this foundation, our country again achieved new results in industrial development.

Compared with 1949, China's total industrial output value, its steel output and crude oil production rose 10-, 76- and 93-fold respectively in 1965, which also put an end to China's reliance on foreign oil. While our country's heavy industry was rapidly developing, the light industry output also increased more than six-fold. The weight of China's industrial output in the nation's combined industrial and agricultural production rose from 30 percent in 1949 to 70 percent in 1965.

Suddenly, industries were mushrooming all over the landscape in our poor and backward nation. By 1965, in addition to the steel and petroleum industries, we also had our own tractor, motor vehicle, shipbuilding, aviation, heavy machinery, precision machine tool, precision instrument, electronic, petrochemical and high molecular synthetic [kao fen tzu ho cheng 7559 0433 1311 0678 2052], watch and camera industries. Many of our products were up to the contemporary advanced world levels. By 1965, many kinds of industrial and mining enterprises, which used to be like rare gems decorating a few coastal cities, had mushroomed in every province, municipality and autonomous region throughout the nation. By 1965 many former consumer cities such as Peking, Hofei, Chengtu, Sian, Lanchow, Kweiyang and Kunming had been built into new industrial centers. On 16 October 1964 China successfully exploded its first atomic bomb, which showed that China's scientific technology had reached a new level.

How could these ironclad facts be denied by those pseudo leftists and real rightsists like Lin Piao and the "gang of four"? If Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was not basically implemented and if our working class, including leading cadres at various levels and the broad masses of technicians, was not a contingent of workers with a high level of consciousness, then how could our economically and culturally backward country have made these splendid achievements in the short period of 17 years?

The 11 years of the Cultural Revolution have been used as a means of evaluating the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution.

The experiences, both positive and negative, obtained in the 11 years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution prove fully Chairman Mao's revolutionary line occupied the dominant position throughout those 17 years on the industrial and communications front. During those 11 years, all departments and enterprises that had acted in accordance with the line, principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for the industrial and communications front in the 17 years criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, repelled interference from Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and continued to contribute to the revolution and to production. Those who completely discredited those 17 years and acted in direct contravention to them invariably suffered great upheavals.

After dishing out the "two great destructions" for the industrial and communications front in December 1966, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" set their propaganda machinery in motion to create large-scale counterrevolutionary public opinion. Concealed behind the mask of the "correct line," they brandished several big sticks, arbitrarily labeled Chairman Mao's revolutionary line implemented on the industrial and communications front during those 17 years as Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and directed their spearhead of attack directly at our great leader and teacher. They criticized those factories taking production as their main task as practicing "the theory of productive forces," babbling that "as long as revolution is done well, production will naturally go up," "we must act as the masters of enterprises and not as the slaves of tonnage," "don't be a tool for capitalist restoration" and "we prefer the low speed of socialism to the high speed of capitalism." They even openly incited workers to stop work and discontinue production, clamoring that "whichever factory is still in operation is our target of attack."



They labeled the necessary rules and regulations for managing enterprises as the capitalist practice of controlling, checking and suppressing the workers," alleging that "all rules and regulations are revisionist things which must be completely destroyed without reservation" and proposing "to burn all rules and regulations and thoroughly emancipate the working class" and "to operate some factories and enterprises without rules and regulations." They attacked the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" as a "material incentive" and as "putting bonus in command" and promoted and encouraged equalitarianism--the practice of treating working and not working, and working well and not working well, as if they were the same. They termed socialist construction and the accumulation of funds as "putting profits in command," opposed the application of economic accounting to enterprises and babbled that "economic accounting is useless since all secrets belong to the people." Beaten by these big sticks brandished by the "gang of four," workers in many localities dared not engage in production, cadres dared not pay attention to management, technicians dared not proceed with research and financial and accounting personnel dared not handle accounting. As a result many factories suffered a decline in production, a reduction in quality, an increase in consumption and greater losses, in addition to extremely low labor productivity. Many "badly stricken areas" and "badly stricken enterprises" subjected to the serious interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" were in a permanent state of production stoppage or partial stoppage with no smoke being emitted from their smokestacks, with grass growing in their workshops and with their machines lying idle. Certain enterprises could not pay their workers and had to borrow money from banks and even sell their machines to tide them over.

The "gang of four" acted to contravene the achievements of the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution. Thus the masses of staff and workers opposed the "gang of four." Despite being labeled and attacked, they stuck to the revolutionary tradition and fine work style of running industry and managing enterprises during the 17 years, thereby winning victories in both revolution and production.

The continuous development of our petroleum industry during the 11 years of the Great Cultural Revolution is a good example. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the petroleum industry resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's policy of grasping revolution and promoting production, carried forward Taching's glorious fighting tradition and waged a bit-for-bit struggle against the "gang of four." As a result the industry maintained stable, high output, increased crude oil production at an average yearly rate of 10 percent and accumulated enough funds for the state to build 32 Taching-type oilfields. In contrast, the antiparty faction in the metallurgical departments closely followed the "gang of four," completely negated the metallurgical industry's achievements in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, criticized the constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company by regarding it as similar to the charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Company in the Soviet Union, sabotaged the movement to learn from Taching and as a result caused two serious setbacks to the metallurgical industry. From 1974 to 1976, our country's steel production was 28 million tons below target, a loss equivalent to all the steel needed for the basic realization of agricultural mechanization in our country.

The comparison is obvious. It is very clear which industry, the metallurgical or the petroleum, implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during that period.

"The three ups and three downs" experienced by Chungking's industrial and communications front and the vastly different conditions of Huangpu Harbor in the past and at present are proof enough to pass judgment on the "two assessments." In 1966, Chungking Municipality, spurred by the Great Cultural Revolution, made vigorous efforts to eliminate Liu Shao-chi's influence and set a new record in total industrial output value. Later on, because Lin Piao and the "gang of four" criticized Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by equating it to Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and confused right and wrong on the question of line, industrial output suffered three successive setbacks in 1968, 1974 and 1976. In 1971 and 1975, the workers and staff members in Chungking repelled interference by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and restored the practices and regulations of the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. Thus, production rose to new heights. In 1971 and 1975 total industrial output in the city broke all previous records, more than 40 percent above that of 1966. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, the longshoremen at Huangpu Harbor were paid according to a piecework system. Under the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the piecework system was labeled as "material incentive" and abolished, and a time work system instituted. The longshoremen's socialist enthusiasm was dampened, and serious blockage occurred in the harbor, holding up vehicles, ships and freight. Beginning in October 1973, the harbor party committee, in accordance with Premier Chou's instruction, restored the piecework system for longshoremen. The harbor's outlook promptly changed drastically: The work backlog ended. Instead of delays, ships could now depart ahead of schedule. Fines turned into awards. In 1977 alone, Huangpu Harbor earned more than 100,000 yuan in line with the international practice of granting awards when ships leave harbor ahead of schedule.

Chairman Mao taught us the standards of truth can only be measured by social practice. Countless examples, both positive and negative, in the past 28 years fully prove that what should be completely destroyed is not the "two viewpoints" as alleged by the "gang of four," but, on the contrary, the "two assessments" pushed upon the industrial and communications front by this counterrevolutionary sinister clique of pseudo leftists and real rightists.

With the smashing of the "gang of four," our industry has undergone a dramatic change. In accordance with Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, staff members and workers on China's industrial and communications front, by eliminating chaos and establishing order, have quickly improved the chaotic situation in which production became stagnant or even regressed because of the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." An excellent situation has emerged. However, to accomplish the general task for the new period put forward by the Fifth NPC, we must make greater efforts. The staff and workers of the industrial and communications front shoulder a heavy task. They must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," overthrow Lin Piao and the gang of four's "two assessments" of the industrial and communications front, and remove the shackles placed on staff and workers. A comrade said it well: "How we handle the next 23 years is determined by how we treat the past 28 years, including the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution. To hold Chairman Mao's great banner high and closely follow Chairman Hua by embarking on a new Long March, we must set to right historical facts distorted by the "gang of four," restore the true features of those 17 years, and restore and vigorously carry forward all the line, principles and policies Chairman Mao formulated for the industrial and communications front in those 17 years.

## BENEFITS, DANGERS OF GENETIC ENGINEERING DISCUSSED

HK280330Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 23 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Shen Shan-chiung [3088 0810 3518]: "Important Trends in the Study of Genetic Engineering"]

[Text] Recent developments in biology have enabled biologists to isolate a type of genetic formation--desoxyribonucleic acid [DNA] (or genes)--and to transfer it by certain means to another living cell, thus causing the cell to take on new genetic traits or creating a new biological variety. This is genetic engineering [i chuan lung cheng chi shu, 6695 0278 1562 4453 2111 5890]. There are prospects for the extensive application of genetic engineering in the realms of industry, agriculture, medicine and national defense. At the same time, it has also provided an effective means of experimentation for research into important biological subjects, e.g. cell division, biological development, tumors etc. At present, the main trends in genetic engineering research can in general be summarized as follows:

1. The study of genetic engineering technology. For instance, how to isolate the required genes from a cell and how to select the means of delivery for the genes so they can multiply by themselves after introduction into a cell. It has now been discovered that certain viruses possess such ability. Relying on the propagation of the means of delivery, the genes begin to propagate. Apart from this, it is also necessary to study such problems as whether or not an alien gene can be introduced into a certain type of cell and function normally. These are basic problems of genetic engineering technology.
2. Genetic engineering as an effective means for studying important topics in biology. Internationally, molecular biology is now gradually paying attention to developmental biology and developmental genetics. By means of selection and extension, genetic engineering can turn a mass of complex heterogeneous desoxyribonucleic acid fragments into homogeneous matter needed for study by man. In this way, a certain type of gene can be isolated in quality from thousands and millions of genes and an analysis can be carried out on its structure and functions. In the study of tumors, classifications can be carried out on the genes of tumor viruses causing cancer in cells.
3. Applying genetic engineering technology to alter the biological genetic traits so they will possess the specific property required by man is the main object of genetic structuring technology. For example, if man can transfer the insulin gene from an animal cell to bacteria, it will be possible to mass produce insulin by using bacteria to cultivate it, as by fermentation. Progress is now being made in this work. As another example, if the nitrogen-fixation gene can be transferred from such azotobacteria as root nodule bacteria to the cells of important crops other than leguminous plants so that the crops themselves can also be nitrogen fixing, the need for nitrogenous fertilizers can be greatly reduced and that will have a fundamental impact on agricultural production. Because the biological nitrogen-fixation system is rather complex, the analysis of nitrogen-fixation genes has still not been perfected, and for this reason, this is going to be a protracted task. Last year, the United States held an international conference on nitrogen-fixation genetic structuring, and scientists are adopting various means to realize this. Genetic engineering research has also been carried out in the manufacture and preparation of antibiotics and vaccines.

4. On the question of safe design of genetic engineering. In the wake of the development of this work, it is necessary to pay close attention to the possible danger caused by the escape of artificially synthesized DNA recombination molecules. For example, the moment recombination molecules composed of DNA fragments and genetic chromophores like tumor viruses have been introduced to the bacteria, there is a possibility that pollution harmful to mankind will arise as a result of the propagation of the bacteria. Consequently, it is necessary to build efficient laboratories to guard against the possibility of DNA molecules escaping. At the same time, when designing genetic chromophores and using certain types of bacteria as receiving cells, it is necessary to be on the lookout for means of effectively preventing the spread of DNA molecules in bacteria and limiting the existence of these bacteria with DNA molecules under natural conditions.

LI HSIEN-NIEN, OTHERS DISCUSS RESOURCE CONSERVATION

OW040351Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0213 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 1 May--The State Planning Commission recently held a national meeting in Peking on conserving resources. The purpose of the meeting was to mobilize the people to increase production through conserving resources in order to fulfill more quickly the general task for the new period.

A total of 350 people attended the meeting, including leading comrades from various areas, departments concerned and the office of the State Council, who are in charge of the work of conserving resources, representatives of advanced units which have successfully conserved resources, and representatives of universities, institutes and scientific research units concerned.

In the meeting they reviewed and exchanged experiences on accomplishments in conserving resources in 1977, analyzed and studied the potential for conserving resources and effective measures to tap this potential, formulating a 1978-80 plan on tapping this potential.

According to incomplete statistics, in 1977 the whole country conserved a total of over 15 million tons of coal, 900,000 tons of processed oil products, 5 billion KWH of electricity, 400,000 tons of steel, over 27,000 tons of nonferrous metals, over 1.7 million cubic meters of timber, and 267,000 tons of various acids and alkalis. The shockingly wasteful situation prevailing during the heyday of the "gang of four" has begun to change.

The meeting maintained that shortage of fuel and electricity is still a prominent weak link which slows the pace of national economic development. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to pay particular attention to the task of conserving fuel and electricity. Regarding fuel conservation, it is necessary to energetically mobilize people to utilize tailings, hard coal and oil shale and other low-calorie fuels. Coal and power departments must work out a specific plan on the burning of mixtures of regular fuel, tailings and hard coal by coal mines and thermal powerplants. Places possessing hard coal, peat, lignite, oil shale and other combustible fuel resources must actively explore and utilize them. Where conditions permit, power stations must be built on sites where low-calorie fuels such as hard coal and tailings are found.

This year, commercial departments must establish a unified management to utilize slag and soot in 114 industrial cities. They must also work in coordination with departments concerned to fulfill the needs of industrial production and of the masses who live in the vicinity of mining districts.



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Regarding the techniques of burning low-calorie fuels, manufacturing equipment for, and multipurpose use of, such fuel, departments concerned must step up scientific research and organize technical exchanges to gradually enhance the effective and rational utilization of various kinds of fuel resources. Strict control of fuel oil is an important energy resources policy. It is also an important measure to conserve fuel.

Regarding conservation of electricity, all places must pay great attention to consuming electricity economically and according to plan. Water conservancy and power, petrochemical, coal, metallurgical, building material and other major power consuming departments must have special personnel to take charge of electricity conservation. This year, government organizations, military units and enterprises will be billed according to the actual amount of electricity consumed. While making vigorous efforts to conserve fuel and electricity, it is necessary to conserve raw materials and find substitutes for them. We must energetically raise the utilization rate of metals, timber, rubber, acids and alkalis, do our best to lower consumption by implementing multipurpose utilization of our resources and by recycling and finding substitutes for our resources.

The meeting stressed that the general situation in our national economy is now characterized by rapid development in production, but slow progress in reducing raw material consumption and low product quality. Therefore, an important element for achieving better results in resource conservation is the reduced consumption of resources in production. All planning and production departments must redouble their efforts to set quotas for fuel, electricity and raw materials to be consumed in manufacturing each product, formulate a system of fixed production quotas, and work out requirements for reaching and surpassing fixed targets. Within this year, all enterprises must attain the new consumption quotas set for them, surpass their previous record in this regard. Those enterprises which already have reached their previous record must reach the advanced level attained by similar enterprises in the country within this year. All areas and all departments must set one or two typical examples in catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels within this year. Coal, oil and power supplies must be allocated on the basis of a fixed rationing system. The department concerned with such supplies will allocate them in accordance with the newly-fixed quotas for material consumption and the production assignments.

The meeting expressed the hope that party committees at all levels will place the task of conserving resources on their agenda, include in it their work plans, and lay down the necessary rules regarding this task. It maintained this task must be examined every 3 months and evaluated at the end of the year to see how it has been implemented. Advanced units and individuals successfully conserving resources will be commended and given appropriate material rewards. Units and individuals guilty of serious waste must be strictly handled, and those units failing to fulfill the state's eight-point economic and technical targets will not be evaluated as Taching-type enterprises for failing to fulfill the state plan in an all-round way.

During the meeting, Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Vice Premiers Yu Chiu-li, Wang Chen, Lin Mu and Kang Shih-en received the representatives. Vice Chairman Li and Vice Premiers Yu and Kang issued important instructions at the meeting.

Li Hsiang-shan and Li Jen-chun, vice ministers in charge of the State Planning Commission, also addressed the meeting.



Hua Lo-keng, noted mathematician and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, reported on the application of his "overall planning method" and his quick method of seeking the best solution to technical problems in conserving resources. Representatives of Taching oilfield, Kailuan coal mine and 13 other units introduced their experiences in strengthening party leadership and giving equal attention to production and conserving resources. The meeting commended and gave citation banners to 204 advanced units and individuals who achieved outstanding results in conserving resources.

#### PARTY POLICY PERMITS 'SIDELINE' TRADE AT VILLAGE FAIRS

OW030655Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Last in a series of eight talks on rural economic policies: "Trade at Village Fairs"]

[Summary] "Trade at village fairs is part of the unified socialist market. Commune members bring items produced by their families to village fairs for sale. This is neither unusual nor questionable. It is permitted by the party's policies for the present stage."

However, a few years ago, when they tried to undermine the party's rural economic policies, the gang of four denounced village fairs as a so-called "capitalist free market." Thus, they greatly disrupted the party's policy on trade at village fairs.

"As far as the future is concerned, trade at village fairs will be abolished and replaced by state commerce. In some individual localities where conditions permit, village fair trade now may be abolished. In other localities, however, trade at village fairs has been arbitrarily banned without taking into account prevailing local conditions or canvassing the opinions of the masses. This has caused tremendous difficulties with respect to the livelihood of commune members and has adversely affected the development of agricultural and sideline production."

Trade at village fairs is a positive factor in augmenting the livelihood of the masses and promoting the development of sideline production by commune members' families. It is also conducive to the development of collective production. The existence of trade at village fairs is determined entirely by the actual economic conditions in the countryside.

Is present village fair trade a "capitalist free market"? The overwhelming majority of the people who visit village fairs are not capitalists or merchants, but commune members. As laborers engaging in socialist collective production, commune members only use their spare time to undertake sideline production. They depend mainly on collective production, not on sideline production, for their income. They primarily use their sideline products to satisfy their own needs and the requirements of state procurement. When they still have surplus sideline products after meeting these needs, they then bring them to village fairs to sell.

Sideline production undertaken by commune members' families is actually a complement of the socialist collective economy and an "assistant" to the economy owned by the whole people and the collective, and it is not part of an economy having a capitalist character. According to the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, the nature of a market is determined by existing economic conditions. Under current economic conditions in our country, how can trade at village fairs become a "capitalist free market"?

Therefore, village fair trade is in no way a "capitalist free market," but part of the unified socialist market. Trade at village fairs is undertaken under the guidance of the state commercial sector and is an "assistant" to the latter. In denouncing trade at village fairs, the gang of four were actually attempting to undermine the proper trade in the countryside, sabotage agricultural production and restore capitalism.

Trade at village fairs plays a positive role in promoting agricultural production. However, it also has a negative aspect, which must be restricted in order to enable it to play its positive role. To achieve this purpose, we must do the following two things well:

1. It is necessary to further educate commune members on policy. They must be required to act according to the party's policies and never to engage in any evil practices.

"2. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over, and the management of, trade at village fairs. How can it be done? First of all, it is imperative to strictly control who is and is not allowed to participate in trade at village fairs. Those allowed to participate in trade at village fairs are mainly ordinary commune members, a small number of city residents and production teams. Units such as government offices and enterprises are not allowed to procure agricultural and sideline products at village fairs. Otherwise, they undermine state procurement and marketing plans.

"Commune members visiting village fairs are only allowed to sell products they have produced themselves, and to buy what they need for their own use. They are not allowed to sell products they have bought at village fairs in order to make profits. It is necessary to resolutely hit hard at those engaged in speculation and profiteering.

"In addition, strict restrictions must be imposed on goods presented for sale at village fairs. Only agricultural and sideline products and local and special products not included in the state plan may be sold at village fairs. All major agricultural and sideline products and local and special products included in the state plan are not permitted to be sold at village fairs. As for commune members who have signed contracts with the state concerning procurement of their sideline products, they can only sell their surplus sideline products at village fairs after fulfilling their contractual obligation. Also, some special products whose sale at village fairs the state prohibits must not be sold there."

In a word, party policies permit the existence of trade at village fairs and, at the same time, require us to manage it well so it can play a positive role in promoting a prosperous economy in the countryside.

'IMPROVED PRODUCTS' ATTRACT VISITORS TO CANTON FAIR

OWO41030Y Peking NCHN in English 0702 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 May (HSINHUA)--Over 10,000 businessmen from more than 100 regions and countries have so far attended China's 1978 spring export commodities fair currently being held in Canton, capital of the south China's Kwangtung Province. PEOPLE'S DAILY recently reported that as soon as the doors were opened in the mornings and afternoons visitors rushed to consultation rooms in the 12 exhibition halls to do business. Many gathered around sales counters to place orders.

China made further advances in her industry and agriculture in 1977, guaranteeing the development of China's foreign trade. This fair has impressed many guests with the improved products available for export in larger quantities and with a wider range of specifications. Among the 40,000 exhibits on view in 12 exhibition halls, there is much to attract the attention of visitors including the various kinds of high accuracy numerical control tools, an 80-ton large toothed wheel drill, a small multi-purpose electronic computer performing 200,000 calculations per second and a color scanner for medical use.

Many guests were aware that some export-producing centers and factories set up in line with Premier Chou's instructions are playing an important role in promoting China's foreign trade. Nanhai County in the Pearl River delta provides an example. It has achieved great success in developing agriculture and industry and produced more for export. In 1977 this advanced county in learning from Tachai supplied the state with several hundred varieties of farm and sideline produce, animal byproducts and handicrafts. The total value of its exports in 1977 amounted to more than 130 million yuan.

Kwangtung Province adopted a rationalized purchasing policy for down. As a result, the total down bought by the province last year accounts for 20 percent of the country's total. The export of live animals for exhibition and experimental use is handled by the Shanghai Animal Byproducts Import and Export Corporation and aroused the interest of many visitors. The Shanghai branch took many orders for horses, asses and camels on the opening day of the fair.

Following Chairman Mao's policies of letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and Premier Chou's instructions on the creation of art works, craftsmen, old and young, made sustained efforts to create a large number of items of handicraft which are practical in content and beautiful in appearance. Historical, mythological and traditional designs have been very popular at the fair.

Silk production in China showed remarkable growth last year. While reviving the production of traditional designs, many new silk products using new designs were produced last year. The designs on a bed cover produced by central China's Hupeh Province is very distinctive and has proved popular with Asians as well as Europeans.

#### Fair Gives Banquet

OW281213Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Summary] Canton, 18 Apr--The Chinese export commodities fair gave a banquet on 17 April at the Kwangtung guest house in honor of compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and other noted personalities who attended the fair. Present were Wang Shou-tao, chairman of the Chinese export commodities fair and secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee; Chia Shih and Cheng I-shan, vice chairmen of the fair and vice ministers of foreign trade; Lo Fan-chun, secretary of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee; Cheng Shao-kang, [6774 1421 1660], vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the fair; Chang Po-chuan [1728 3124 3123], director of the United Front Work Department of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee; and Chang Chieh-li [1728 0139 0196], director of the United Front Work Department of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee.

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ANHWEI PREFECTURE IMPLEMENTS POLICY ON CADRES

HK280916Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] On the basis of doing a good job of fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Wuhu Prefectural CCP Committee has comprehensively and quickly implemented Chairman Mao's policy on cadres and tangibly rectified leaders at all levels so as to meet the needs of the new leap forward situation. The prefecture has eight counties and, with a few exceptions, the leading bodies of all of them are for the most part fully staffed. Of the prefecture's 233 communes and townships, the top two positions of 81 of them required readjusting and strengthening. The prefecture has now done this. The prefecture has also readjusted the leading bodies of factories and mines.

Of the 44 capable veteran cadres at or above county level who had not been assigned to posts or to appropriate posts, 36 have now been properly assigned. Assignments for the other eight veteran cadres are now being worked on.

The Wuhu Prefectural CCP Committee twice asked the higher level to assign Comrade (Li Chung), former head of Ching County, to a post, and Comrade (Li Chung) himself also repeatedly asked the provincial authorities for an assignment. However, he was not assigned to a post for a long time due to the stubborn interference of the gang of four's Anhwei agent and black ace generals. In the third campaign, the Wuhu Prefectural CCP Committee has reassigned him to a post.

Through readjusting leading bodies, the Wuhu Prefectural CCP Committee has resolutely expelled those persons who sneaked into the leadership at all levels by creating turmoil and those ambitious persons of bad political quality, thus further strengthening the leadership's revolutionary unity and the fighting power.

Those old and weak veteran cadres who joined the revolution long ago and made great contributions have voluntarily and willingly acted as assistants and advisers in the interest of the revolution, thus displaying noble proletarian revolutionary qualities. Party organizations and the masses of people have praised their deeds.

Generally speaking, the Wuhu Prefectural CCP Committee has maintained in their original posts those young cadres who were promoted through organizational procedures, maintained a proper work style, can be further cultivated and are basically capable in their work. The prefectural party committee continues to cultivate these young cadres and boldly makes proper use of them.

In regard to those cadres who made serious mistakes in the 11th line struggle, the prefectural CCP Committee has persistently adhered to the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," and has been strict in criticizing them and lenient in handling them. Through criticism and help, the prefectural CCP Committee has continued to show trust in those cadres who have truly recognized their mistakes and corrected them. This is aimed at uniting all forces that can be united, mobilizing all positive factors and making contributions to building a powerful and modern state.

FOOCHOW PLA SCIENCE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

HK011004Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 30 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The Foochow PLA units science conference concluded on 29 April, after fulfilling all its tasks. The participants studied the important speeches and report delivered by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and Vice Premier Fang I at the National Science Conference, criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and pledged to make big efforts to advance toward the modernization of science and technology.



Deputy Commander Chu Yao-hua made a report on implementing the tasks put forward by the National Science Conference and advancing toward the modernization of national defense science and technology. Deputy Commissar Liao Hai-kuang also spoke on this topic.

The closing ceremony was attended by Yang Cheng-wu, Li Chih-min, Lung Fei-hu, Chu Yao-hua, Shih I-chen, Liao Hai-kuang, Sung Wei-shih, Wang Chih, Lu Sheng, Chan Hua-yu, She Chi-te and Yin Ming-liang, leading comrades of the Foochow units; Comrade Teng Ko-ming; Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee; representatives of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and leading comrades of the leading organs of the Foochow units, the Foochow units' air force, the Fukien front navy, the artillery of the Foochow units and Fukien Military District. Chu Yao-hua presided.

Li Chih-min, commissar of the Foochow units, delivered the closing speech. He stressed: "We must closely integrate studying and propagating the general task for the new period with continuing to fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, with rectifying the army and being prepared for war, and with conveying and implementing the spirit of the national science conference. We must translate this into action and speed up the revolutionization and modernization of the units." "We must also seriously implement the spirit of the National Science Conference."

Li Chih-min said in conclusion: "The new Long March has started." Let us build a powerful modern socialist country, strengthen preparedness against war and liberate Taiwan.

(Wang Cheng), deputy director of the Political Department of the Foochow units, read the list of units and individuals being commended. Comrade Liao Hai-kuang presented brocade pennants and certificates of commendation.

#### PENG CHUNG ATTENDS VARIOUS SHANGHAI ACTIVITIES

##### May Day Soiree

OW031036Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 30 April 18,000 people in Shanghai held a grand soiree to warmly celebrate May Day.

Sitting on the rostrum of the soiree were responsible comrades of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and PLA units stationed in Shanghai including Peng Chung, Chou Chun-lin, Yen Yu-min, Wang I-ping, Che Wen-i, Chen Ching-hua, Chao Hsing-chih, Yang Fu-chen, (Chao Cheng-ching), Wang Chien, Yang Hui-chieh, Kang Chuang and (Chiang Yu-tien).

Also sitting on the rostrum were foreign guests now visiting Shanghai. They included Admiral Mohammad Sharif, Pakistani naval chief of staff, and his wife; Philip R. Lynch, Australian minister for industry and commerce, and Mrs. Lynch; Sasaki Kozo, former chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party, and his wife; Torao Miyakawa, deputy director-general of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, and delegation leader of the association, and his wife; and Esmonde Wicramasinghe, chairman of the Sri Lanka news agency and leader of the press delegation from Sri Lanka.

Also present were members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee, members of the NPC Standing Committee, and members of the National CPPCC Committee who are now in Shanghai; leading members of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC;



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Leading members of various departments, committee and offices of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; leading members of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai; leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council, CYL Committee and Women's Federation; leading comrades of various districts, counties and [word indistinct]; model workers and advanced personages on all fronts; combat heroes of PLA units stationed in Shanghai; as well as patriotic personages, Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots.

The consul generals of Japan and Poland and other foreign guests in Shanghai also attended the soiree.

During the soiree, many professional and spare-time literary and art workers staged colorful musical, dancing, acrobatic and balladry programs. The Fukien men's basketball team and the Shanghai men's basketball team also played a spectacular friendly match at the soiree.

#### Overseas Chinese Tea Party

OWO31138Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] Overseas Chinese residing abroad, foreigners of Chinese descent, Taiwan compatriots and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao now visiting Shanghai attended a tea party held in this city on the afternoon of 1 May to celebrate International Labor Day. The Overseas Chinese Travel Service and the China Travel Service in Shanghai jointly arranged the tea party.

Present on the occasion were Peng Chung, second vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Wang I-ping and Chao Hsing-chih, vice chairmen of the municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Prior to the tea party, Comrade Peng Chung had cordial meetings with leading members and noted figures from the visiting groups and warmly welcomed them to Shanghai. (Yang Pei-ching), responsible person of the Overseas Chinese Travel Service and the China Travel Service in Shanghai, presided over the tea party.

Comrade Chao Hsing-chih made a speech in which he said: Guided by Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, we have won great victories in achieving initial success in the past year since the smashing of the gang of four. In line with the general task put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee at the Fifth NPC for the new period of our country's development, the Shanghai people are striving to rapidly build this city into an advanced industrial base as well as a scientific and technological base. They are making full use of Shanghai's existing strength for that purpose.

Vice Chairman Chao Hsing-chih said: The overwhelming majority of Overseas Chinese residing abroad are patriotic. They ardently loved Chairman Mao and support Chairman Hua, turning their hearts to the socialist motherland. For a long time, they have enthusiastically supported the motherland's development and construction and also contributed to the host countries' construction efforts. With unprecedentedly high patriotic warmth, Overseas Chinese, whether they are presently residing abroad or have returned to China, and their dependents are concerned about the motherland's four modernizations. They are determined to contribute their share to the fulfillment of this task.

We must further develop the united front--a front which is led by the workers and based on the worker-peasant alliance, and which includes patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and our countrymen residing abroad. We must unite all those that can be united and mobilize all positive factors to serve the socialist cause.

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We would like to see more of our countrymen residing overseas and more friends visit us and further promote friendship between the Chinese people and the people of various countries.

Vice Chairman Chao Hsing-chih continued: As we gather here today, we cherish the memory of Taiwan compatriots who are our flesh and blood and who are still suffering from the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang. We must carry our Chairman Mao's behests and accomplish the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland. Our 16 Taiwan compatriots will certainly return to the bosom of the socialist motherland.

Also speaking at the tea party were Liu Liang-mo, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of Shanghai Municipal Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and (Hsu Pao-keng), leader of a visiting group of former Chekiang residents now residing in Japan. They warmly hailed the further implementation of the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua. They expressed their determination to contribute to the motherland's four modernizations.

More than 700 persons, including Overseas Chinese residing abroad, foreign visitors, Taiwan compatriots, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao as well as representatives of returned Overseas Chinese now working on various fronts in Shanghai attended the tea party. Taiwan compatriots, returned Overseas Chinese and Shanghai literary and art workers presented outstanding literary and art programs. The tea party was held in an atmosphere of warm cordiality from beginning to end.

#### SHANTUNG COMBATS DROUGHT TO INSURE SPRING FARMING

OWO30606Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tsinan, 30 Apr--Shantung Province has had little rain or snowfall since last winter. As a result, a severe drought has developed since the beginning of this spring. Many rivers beds are showing, making the growth of wheat and timely spring farming very difficult. To deal with this, the provincial party committee has called on all party committees to effectively strengthen leadership over spring farming. The province has sent more than 100,000 cadres at the provincial, prefectural, county and commune levels to the countryside to tackle this problem. They work alongside commune members in the forefront, helping them combat the drought, do spring farming and water wheat. By mid-April, 53 million of the province's 58.8 million mou of wheat had been fertilized, and more than 54 million mou had been watered twice. The wheat is now growing well. Approximately 10 million mou of corn, kaoliang, millet, sweet potatoes and cotton, or 25 percent of the province's total acreage for spring sowing, have been sown. Efforts are being made to plant the remaining acreage.

In order to combat the drought, all localities throughout Shantung Province have stepped up the building of irrigation projects, have striven to expand irrigated acreage and have improved the irrigation system. Drought is severe in Changwei Prefecture. The prefectural party committee and all county and commune party committees have tried hard to tap underground water, sink wells and outfit them with necessary equipment. The 175,000-strong full-time irrigation team organized by the prefecture is now working diligently day and night, sinking wells, looking for new springs, damming underground water flows, building water pumping stations and repairing irrigation ditches. The 8.5 million mou of wheat in Changwei Prefecture have now been given additional manure and 6.6 million mou have been watered. Spring farming has been completed in 2.7 million mou of farmland. Chaoyuan, a county in the hilly areas, has adopted three methods to combat the drought.

The first method is to quickly build irrigation projects and try by every means possible to locate new water sources; second, build auxiliary facilities for existing irrigation projects so as to make fuller use of them; and third, use water in a planned and economical way so as to maximize its use. As a result, spring production and the struggle to combat drought have been conducted smoothly in Chaoyuan County.

While combating drought, all localities in Shantung Province have further publicized and implemented the party's rural economic policy. They have greatly publicized the socialist principle of distribution--"from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." At the same time, all cadres have studied the Fifth NPC documents together with the masses, studied and formulated plans and measures for rapidly developing agricultural production and restored and established the necessary rules and regulation, thus effectively mobilizing the masses' enthusiasm for combating drought to insure spring farming. All other trades and professions throughout the province have also actively organized manpower, material and financial resources to support the drought-resisting struggle in order to insure spring farming.

#### PLA Units Contribute

SK031032Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Recently PLA Tsinan units issued a circular calling on all subordinate units to actively go into action to vigorously support the local struggle to combat drought so as to protect the wheat crop and spring sowing and to wrest a bumper agricultural harvest in 1978. The circular stated:

Since spring, in line with the spirit of the circular issued by Tsinan PLA units on helping areas in which they are stationed to do a good job in spring farming and sowing, all units have actively participated in local struggles to conduct spring farming and sowing and combat drought. A large number of units have taken the initiative to assign personnel to neighboring areas to review the drought situation and have issued timely notices calling for efforts to organize the units' manpower and technical forces to support these areas.

In the last 15 days, a certain unit has devoted more than 11,000 workdays to supporting the work of combating drought. One unit, though in charge of an important mission--a building project--has sent a large number of cadres and fighters on Sundays to help neighboring areas combat drought and water the wheat. As soon as one unit saw a need for manpower in mending ditches in its area, the party committee of the unit promptly decided to support the project by sending 3,000 persons. All the units subordinate to a certain department have generally supported the work of combating drought for 2 to 3 days and, at the same time, have dispatched six antiaircraft artillery companies to make artificial rain in Laihsi, Laiyang, Chimo and Wenteng counties as well as in Weihai Municipality. The antiaircraft artillery companies attached to another unit have also been dispatched to separately make artificial rain in Haiyang and Pushan counties as well as in Lini Prefecture.

The circular pointed out: To vigorously support rural areas in doing a good job in combating drought so as to protect the wheat crop and spring sowing and to wrest a bumper agricultural harvest in 1978 is of great political importance in implementing Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, as well as in realizing the general task for the new period.

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The various units should carry forward the army's glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, actively and immediately plunge into the struggle to combat drought so as to protect the wheat crop and spring sowing. Units should take the initiative to contact various localities and, in line with the drought situation and the conditions of the units, actively engage in support work in a timely way by offering manpower, technical forces and so forth. Units which have the capability should send farm machinery repair teams and medical teams to repair farm machines and tools, to train back-bone technicians and to conduct prevention and treatment of diseases in communes and brigades. Under the unified leadership of local party committees, militia departments at various levels should organize the strength of the broad masses of militiamen to actively participate in the antidrought struggle, enable them to fully utilize their roles as backbones and shock forces in the antidrought struggle and safeguard public security well. Leaders at various levels should grasp support work for the antidrought struggle as a political mission, work out overall plans and proper arrangements and conduct the work realistically and effectively.

The circular also called on various units while supporting the local struggle to combat drought and protect the wheat crop and spring sowing, to enthusiastically disseminate the line of the 11th national party congress, the spirit of the Fifth National People's Congress, the general task for the new period, the new constitution and the great significance of the campaign to combat drought so as to protect the wheat crop and spring sowing and to urge the masses to establish confidence in winning successes in combating drought and wresting a bumper agricultural harvest. Efforts should be made to sincerely study the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, modestly learn from the people and extensively do a good job in carrying out (ideological work) among the masses.

HEALTH MINISTER, SHANTUNG LEADERS CELEBRATE MAY DAY

SK030931Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Tsinan PLA units and the Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly sponsored a literary soiree on the evening of 30 April to warmly celebrate 1 May International Labor Day. Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the Shantung party and revolutionary committees, Tsinan PLA units and the Tsinan party and revolutionary committees including Pai Ju-ping, Tseng Ssu-yu, Hsiao Wang-tung, Li Jih-nai, Chin Ho-chen, Fan Chao-li, Jen Ssu-chung, (Chen Jen-hung), Yang Kuo-fu, Cheng Shao-fu, Li Po, Tso Chi, (Wu Hua-chu), Chao Hsien-chih, Wang Chung-ying, Hsu Lei-chein, Kao Chi-yun, Sung Ching-yu, Yao Shih-chang, Wu Kai-chang, Liu Peng, Chu Pen-cheng, (Wei Chien-i), Chen Pai-hsi, (Chen Ming-ta) and (Li Fa-nung); and vice chairmen of the Shantung CPPCC including (Wang Te), (Chang Yeh), (Chen Lei), (Feng Ting), (Hsu Mei-sheng), (Yang Chieh-jen), (Li Ssu-ching) and (Chang Jui-chen). Also present were Chiang I-chen, minister of public health, and (Chien Ching), adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



UNDERGROUND WATER LOCATED IN HONAN PREFECTURE

OW041048Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Chengchow, 3 May (HSINHUA)--Water sources have been discovered in formerly water deficient Shangchiu Prefecture in Honan Province. (?It) has ground sources of water to irrigate half of its farmland every year. The more than 11,000 square kilometres in the prefecture were surveyed over a 12-year period. Underground water has been found at a depth of 300 to 400 metres. The prefecture expects to use more than 1,500 million cubic metres of this water each year.

Two water-bearing strata between 150 to 300 metres underground were discovered in five counties covering an area of 2,000 square kilometres. Local peasants dug a well that produces 10 to 17 cubic metres of fresh water per hour.

The prefecture was hit by a rare seven-month drought. Peasants raised over 500 million cubic metres of underground water for irrigation, making full use of pump wells and other water conservancy facilities.

Shangchiu is located on the eastern plain of Honan Province. The hydro-geological team formed by the provincial bureau began to survey to find water sources in 1966. Based on the data the team accumulated, it drew over 200 maps of underground water and wrote a report. Now the prefecture has 70,000 pump wells capable of irrigating 260,000 hectares of farmland.

HUPEH, HUNAN COMMEMORATE 1928 DEATH OF HSIANG CHING-YU

OW032230Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 May--The Hupeh Provincial CP Committee and the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee held a solemn meeting on the morning of 30 April at Tortoise Mountain in Hanyang to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the heroic death of Comrade Hsiang Ching-yu [0686 6226 0056]. A ceremony was also held to lay the foundation for a monument in her honor. Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping wrote the inscription for the monument which reads: "The Tomb of Martyr Hsiang Ching-yu."

Comrade Hsiang Ching-yu was born in 1895, a native of Hsupu County, Hunan Province. She was a fine member of the CCP, who made outstanding contributions in the Chinese workers' and women's movements. While overseeing the work of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee in Wuhan, she was betrayed by a renegade and arrested in March 1928. She died a heroic death on 1 May in the same year in Wuhan at the hands of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao called on us in 1939 to learn from model woman leader and woman Communist Party member Hsiang Ching-yu, who gave her life for the great revolutionary cause. Esteemed and beloved Premier Chou also cherished the profound memory of her. He said: "She was the first woman elected to our party's Central Committee and the first director of its Women's Department. She died heroically and we must never forget her."

To honor revolutionary martyrs, the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua instructed the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to issue a set of commemorative stamps, under the general theme, "the glorious examples of Chinese women."



One stamp carries the portrait of martyr Hsiang Ching-yu. The People's Publishing House has also published a special edition: "In Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Heroic Death of Comrade Hsiang Ching-yu." Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping wrote the inscription for that book: "The 50th anniversary of the heroic death of Comrade Hsiang Ching-yu."

Attending the commemorative meeting and foundation-laying ceremony were Yang Te-chih, comrade from the Chinese PLA Wuhan units; and Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. Also present at the gathering and the foundation-laying ceremony were sons and daughters of martyr Hsiang Ching-yu and her relatives. Among those who spoke at the commemorative meeting were Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and acting first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; Li Yu-hua, vice chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Women's Federation and vice chairman of the Wuhan Municipal Women's Association; and martyr Hsiang Ching-yu's son Tsai Pe-hsien [5591 0590 0341]. They pledged in their speeches to hold Chairman Mao's great banner high, emulate Comrade Hsiang Ching-yu's revolutionary quality and her thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit, deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," continue the Long March and advance from victory to victory under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, and strive to realize the general task for the new period and build China into a great modern, powerful socialist country before the end of this century.

Leading comrades of Hupeh Province and Wuhan Municipality and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers who attended the gathering helped lay the foundation for the monument. On the same day they also went to the Wuhan Exhibition Hall to see the "exhibition in commemoration of Comrade Hsiang Ching-yu."

The Hsupu County CCP Committee, Hunan Province, held a report meeting on 1 May to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the heroic death of Comrade Hsiang Ching-yu, a fine member of the CCP and model woman leader.

#### BRIEFS

HONAN SPRING FARMING--Spring farming is in full swing in Honan Province. After completing manure application, plowing and soil moisture conservation, the province has begun to plant corn, kaoliang, rice and cotton on more than 30 million mou of farmland. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0240 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW]

KWANGTUNG RICE TRANSPLANTING--By 20 April, Kwangtung had completed 80 percent of the work of transplanting early rice and also planted 14 million mou of sugarcane, peanuts, dryland grain, beans and other crops, 2 million mou more than by the same time last year. This has been achieved despite the longest period of cold, dull and wet weather since the liberation, which was extremely unfavorable for the wheat harvest and the growth of rice seedlings. In these circumstances, the party, government, army and people and all sectors of the economy all took action to organize a vast force to crash sow and transplant. Large numbers of cadres were sent down to the frontline to take part in and guide the work. At the peak, 16 million people in the province were engaged in spring farmwork. Places which have already completed transplanting have now turned to field tending. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG FISHERIES--The output of aquatic products in Kwangtung in the first quarter was 135,000 tons, 16.3 percent up on the corresponding period of last year. This included an increase of 21.5 percent in the marine fishing catch and a 3.8 percent increase in freshwater aquatic products. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK]

SZECHWAN'S CHUNGKING MUNICIPALITY HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

HK011015Y Chengtu Szechwan Province Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 29 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Fourth Chungking Municipal CCP Congress was held from 19 to 22 April. The congress followed the line of the 11th national party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, summed up work in Chungking since the third municipal party congress, discussed plans and measures for the municipality to fulfill the general task for the new period and elected the Fourth Chungking Municipal CCP Committee and the delegates to attend the Third Szechwan provincial party congress.

At the first plenum of the fourth municipal CCP Committee held on 22 April, the first secretary, secretaries and Standing Committee members of the municipal CCP Committee were elected. The committee's Discipline Inspection Committee was also elected. Chien Min was elected first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, Ting Chang-ho, (Chi Shao-tsai), (Yu Han-ching), (Hsu Hsing-ju), (Wang Mao-chuan), (Chang Hai-ting) and (Tsui Lien-sheng) were elected secretaries, and (Hsu Hsing-ju) was elected secretary of the committee's Discipline Inspection Committee.

Chien Min delivered a work report at the congress on behalf of the previous municipal CCP Committee. The report recalled the basic experiences since the third municipal party congress held years ago and especially since the struggle against the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network.

In his report Chien Min clearly pointed out the main tasks for this year which are to do a good job of criticizing one thing and straightening out two and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. In his report, Chien Min put forward a vast plan for working hard for 8 years to build Chungking into an advanced industrial base in the strategic rear area of the motherland. He also put forward specific measures for fulfilling this plan.

The congress seriously discussed and unanimously adopted the work report delivered by Chien Min. On the morning of 23 April, all the delegates went to the construction site of the Chungking Yangtze Bridge to take part in labor.

SZECHWAN OVERCOMES GANG'S SABOTAGE, ACHIEVES INITIAL SUCCESS

HK010612Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 28 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpt] Can a heavy disaster area suffering from the serious sabotage of the gang of four achieve great order, advance and change its appearance quickly? In the past year or so, the more than 90 million people of our province have loudly answered the question: Yes, it is entirely possible. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the people throughout the province, under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, have closely followed wise leader Chairman Hua's great strategic plan of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and advanced. The province reaped an all-round bumper harvest in 1977 and grain output increased by 5.3 billion catties.

Total output surpassed the previous record. As a result, the passive situation of depending on grain from other provinces was reversed. Industry increased by 34 percent compared with 1976. Supply in the cities was greatly improved and social order was stable.

What is the secret of reviving and developing high speed in agricultural production? The decisive factor was the smashing of the gang of four. However, we could not automatically achieve high speed after the smashing of the gang of four. We had to organize, strengthen leadership and create conditions for achieving high speed.

The leadership of the provincial CCP Committee has the courage, the policies and fine traditions and work style to bring about great order across Szechwan at high speed. As a result, it has grasped the initiative of irresistibly pressing on from a commanding position.

Since the smashing of the gang by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the provincial CCP Committee has relentlessly grasped exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and, as a result, produced a great effect. The provincial CCP Committee has grasped "two links" and "one key."

While grasping the "two links," the provincial CCP Committee has basically investigated the problem of factional backbones and, in connection with the reality of all units, criticized the fallacies advocated by the gang and their factions in a big way and distinguished between right and wrong in line and reestablished order. At the same time, the provincial CCP Committee has resolutely dealt blows at the counterrevolutionary activities of enemies and at the capitalist forces in the cities and countryside. As a result, the gang's followers have been eliminated, their social foundation has been deeply dug up, the dictatorship of the proletariat has really been implemented in grassroots units and stability and unity have emerged.

"One key" is to integrate the movement and to rectify leadership groups at all levels. The provincial CCP Committee has rectified leadership groups at prefectural, municipal and county levels, tightly grasped the initiative in movement and production in the province and irresistibly opened the situation throughout the province. As a result, the movement to expose and criticize the gang has become a real people's war and an upsurge in production has been whipped up throughout the province. This has not only quickened the pace of the movement to expose and criticize the gang and quickened the pace of bringing about great order across Szechwan but has also guaranteed the development of agriculture at high speed.

In recent years, rural economic policies were seriously sabotaged. This became a problem that concerned the masses of people. While relentlessly grasping exposure and criticism, the provincial CCP Committee has tightly grasped the problem of policies. The provincial CCP Committee dares to assume responsibility. It has dealt with the policies sabotaged by the gang within the province and has exposed and criticized their fallacies which sabotaged policies. On this basis, the provincial CCP Committee has formulated and promulgated regulations concerning the problems of the present rural economic policies and revived and affirmed the policies which have been effective for years, have played an important role in promoting socialist production and have been supported by the masses. At the same time, the provincial CCP Committee has noted that in order to command agricultural production well, the party's fine traditions, especially the mass line and work style of seeking truth from facts, must be revived and carried forward.

#### BRIEFS

TIBET INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS--Industrial and communications departments in Tibet overfulfilled the 1978 first-quarter production plan by 29.6 percent, registering an increase in output of 48.9 percent over the same period last year. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 78 OW]

YUNNAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY--Yunnan's chemical industry front fulfilled chemical fertilizer and other production quotas for the first quarter. The first quarter's chemical fertilizer output fulfilled 30.5 percent of the year's plan. The total value of chemical industrial output in the first quarter increased by more than 200 percent as compared with the same period of last year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 78 HK]

HOPEI COMBATS DROUGHT, WARNS AGAINST FLOODING

OW040534Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 78

[Excerpts] On the evening of 29 April the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial telephone conference to combat drought, calling on party committees at all levels to fully understand that the current drought is getting more and more serious, mobilize the people throughout the province, act promptly and fight a people's war to overcome the drought, insure a good wheat harvest and do a good job in spring sowing.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of the various prefectural and county party committees and responsible comrades of departments, offices, commissions and bureaus concerned under the provincial party and revolutionary committees. Responsible comrades of the provincial military district, various military subdistricts and county people's armed forces departments also attended. The conference was presided over by Comrade (Li Yung-chin), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee. Comrade Wang Chin-shan, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the conference. Responsible comrades of Tsangchou, Hantan and Langfang prefectures reported on experiences in strengthening leadership, mobilizing the masses and launching a vigorous struggle to overcome the drought.

Comrade Wang Chin-shan spoke next. After analyzing the excellent situation on the agricultural front in our province, he pointed out: "The current drought is serious and developing very rapidly. The urgent fighting task before the people of the whole province is to combat drought, insure the summer harvest and make sure that a good job is done in spring sowing."

He said: "Since the beginning of spring, there has been little rainfall in our province. Especially since April, there have been frequent strong winds, temperatures have been high, soil moisture has evaporated rapidly and a drought has persistently developed. According to forecasts by meteorological departments, during early May there will still be no rain, temperatures will remain high and the drought is likely to become more serious.

"Only some 290,100 of the more than 480,000 pump wells integrated into irrigation facilities in the province, are operating. In some areas, only some 10 percent of the pump wells are in operation. In some areas, surface water is not utilized properly and there is waste. Some localities and departments fail to supply on time things urgently needed to combat drought, such as diesel oil, engine oil, irrigation and drainage machinery and parts and so forth. Party committees at all levels must pay serious attention to these problems.

"It is necessary to speed up the sinking of and improve the quality of wells to quickly develop underground water sources. Pump wells not yet integrated into irrigation facilities should be quickly integrated into them. Pump wells already integrated into irrigation facilities should all be put into operation."

Comrade Wang Chin-shan also pointed out: "While combating drought, we must also prepare well against flooding, paying attention to both at the same time. According to analyses by the Central Meteorological Station and various provincial meteorological departments, during the flood season this year, the Hai River and the Grand Canal may seriously flood. Especially in the Yungting River and Taching River systems, floods similar in scale to those in 1939 or 1949 may occur. We must pay serious attention to this. We must overcome any lack of vigilance, mobilize the cadres and masses, lose no time and make all necessary preparations against extraordinary flooding.



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#### YU TAI-CHUNG ATTENDS INNER MONGOLIA MAY DAY SOIREE

OW040549Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Inner Mongolia autonomous regional and Huhehot municipal revolutionary committees jointly held a soiree on 1 May to warmly celebrate International Labor Day.

Attending were Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Chi Pi-ching, second secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; and Pao-Jih-le-tai and Liu Ching-ping, secretaries of the regional party committee and vice chairmen of the regional Revolutionary Committee. Also present were eng Chun-ching, Wang Pi-chen, Li Shu-chen, Meng Chi and Chiang Hsi, responsible persons of the party, government and army organizations in the autonomous region; Ko Li-keng, Sun Lan-feng, Kung Fei, Peng Ssu-ko, (Fang Pi-chin), Chou Pei-feng, O-chi-erh-hu-ya-ko-tu and (Yang I-te); Hao Hsiu-shan, first secretary of the Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; Kao-wan-pao-cha-pu, second secretary of the Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; and responsible persons of various regional departments, commissions and offices.

Huhehot was glowing on the evening of 1 May. The (Hungshe) Theater and the Inner Mongolia indoor stadium were permeated with an atmosphere of unity and victory. More than 6,000 model workers, combat heroes and representatives from scientific and technological, educational, literary and art, physical culture, public health and other fronts as well noted personages from various circles, office cadres, workers, peasants and soldiers in the region and Huhehot Municipality jubilantly met to warmly mark the 1 May International Labor Day--the festive day of unity and struggle of proletariat and laboring people throughout the world.

#### SHANSI MUNICIPALITY COMBATS DROUGHT AS 'ENEMY'

SK030942Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt] Closely combining enthusiastic publicizing of the general task for the new period with combating drought to wrest a bumper harvest, regarding the drought as an enemy and combating drought as if combating enemies, the Linfen municipal party committee assigned its third-level secretaries to personally assume responsibility and fourth-level cadres to go to the forefront. Thus the Linfen party committee issued a general call and took the lead in conscientious work, so that the movement to combat drought and insure the wheat crop and spring sowing was able to develop in a down-to-earth and deepgoing manner. To date, 44,000 mou of the city's 66,000 mou of wheatfields have been watered, and sowing of 35,000 mou of the 40,000 mou of cottonfields has been finished.

The key to success in combating drought to insure the wheat crop and spring sowing lies with the leadership. Faced with the increasingly developing drought, the Linfen municipal party committee advanced the slogan "take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, vigorously combat drought to insure the wheat crop and spring sowing and wrest a bumper agricultural harvest." The party committee took study of the general task for the new period as a motive force to promote the struggle against drought and worked to contribute to fulfillment of the general task with concrete deeds in combating drought.



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To win success in the battle against drought to insure the wheat crop and spring sowing, members of the Standing Committee of the Linfen municipal party committee, except for one who was to take overall command of all work, went to communes to gain experiences. In addition to the existing workteams in the countryside, more than 200 municipal and commune level (? cadres) were transferred on a crash basis to the countryside to engage in anti-drought work for 20 days as commune members. Thus every (? brigade) has its personnel going to the countryside, and in every village there are cadres trying to gain experience.

#### TIENTSIN POLICEMEN RESTORE COURTEOUS WORK STYLE

SK040008Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt] The 8th Squadron of the People's Traffic Policemen of the Tientsin Public Security Bureau, taking exposé and criticism of the gang as the key link, has restored and carried forward the glorious traditions and excellent work style of public security work, firmly grasped consolidation of discipline, [words indistinct] common practices, improved their service manner and practiced making a salute when checking traffic violators. The practice of saluting when checking traffic violators was initiated by esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, is a lively (? work style) of the people's police to wholeheartedly serve the interests of the people and is a behavior by the people's police in socialist society which is fundamentally different from the treatment by the Kuomintang policemen. However, the past few years, because of the interference and sabotage by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang, the glorious tradition of the practice has been discarded. A small number of cadres and policemen have adopted a bad work style of disregarding manners and methods in doing their work, of disciplining people at the slightest opportunity, even satirizing and hurting others by sarcastic remarks and purposely creating difficulties for the masses. The broad masses have been discontented with such a work style.

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang, the party branch of the 8th Squadron of the People's Traffic Policemen has actively led cadres and policemen to sincerely learn Chairman Mao's teaching regarding wholeheartedly serving the people and launched activities of people's policemen cherishing the people and [words indistinct] in close connection with the traffic control work, enabling cadres and policemen to clarify right and wrong regarding lines and to make clear the relationship between people's policemen, the people and the glorious traditions and excellent work style of the public security organs.

#### BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA RAILROAD--On 16 April, the Huhehot Railway Administration set a record of accident-free railway transportation for 100 consecutive days. Earlier, at a regional telephone conference on 4 April, Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the Inner Mongolian regional party committee, had called on all industrial and communications departments in Inner Mongolia to emulate Taching and catch up with the Huhehot Railway Administration. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW]

OVERSEAS CHINESE IN TIENTSIN--Tientsin, 20 Apr--Party organizations of various units under the First Machinery Bureau in Tientsin Municipality have conscientiously implemented the party policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. A total of 200 returned Overseas Chinese now work at 76 enterprises under the bureau. Since 1972, 9 returned Overseas Chinese have joined the CCP. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW]

WANG EN-MAO ATTENDS VARIOUS KIRIN ACTIVITIES

Science Conference Discussions

SK031121Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin provincial science conference convened a discussion meeting on the afternoon of 29 April. First Secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Wang En-mao and other leading comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Lan Kan-ting, Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun and Chen Hung, attended the meeting on 29 and 30 April.

Fifteen representatives reported their experiences in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, implementing the party's policies on intellectuals and carrying out scientific research work. They were: Wang Ta-heng, director of the Changchun Institute of Optics and Precision Instruments; (Chang Chuan), secretary of the party committee of the Kirin Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science; (Wei Kung-hao), director of the Kirin Public Health Bureau; (Wang Chien), responsible person of the Kirin Chemical Fibre Institute; (Chu Wen-chuan), deputy secretary of the party committee of the Kirin heat and powerplant; (Chao Ta), deputy director of the Kirin Agricultural Bureau; (Wang Yung-hsiang), responsible person of the Huaite County Institute of Agricultural Science; (Chang Chen-jung), deputy secretary of the party committee of the (Tachingkung) Forestry Bureau; [words indistinct] (Yang Tu-chang), deputy secretary of the Tungliao County party committee; (Chang Fu-ting), vice chairman of the Liaoyuan Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Kuan Yung-ching), deputy director of the Physical Prospecting Instruments Research Institute of the Changchun Geological Academy, (Sun Chien), deputy director of the Industrial Energy Center of the Kirin Electric Power Institute; (Li Pao-chen), vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Hunchiang Municipal Electronic Instruments Plant; and (Shen Chih-chuan), director of [words indistinct] office of the Kirin Applied Chemical Institute. Their experiences were given a warm welcome by all representatives.

The discussion meeting continued on the morning of 1 May.

May Day Soiree

SK040820Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the evening of 30 April Kirin Province, Changchun Municipality, Kirin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun held a literary and art soiree in Kirin Hostel to celebrate "1 May" International Labor Day.

Present at the soiree were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin party committee and chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee and other responsible comrades of Kirin Province, Changchun Municipality, the Kirin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun, including Ho Yu-fa, Kao Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun, Chen Hung, An Chih-wen, Su Chun-lu, Chung Ming-piao, Huang Yun-chang, (Chen Chung-tsai), (Huang Hung-jui), (Liu Feng-ming), (Cheng Chung-tao), (Wang Yung-lich), (Jen Kuei-cheng), (Wang Shao-i), (Yen Kuo-juang), (Ma Chung-cheng), (Tai Chen-chiang), (Liu Tzu-kai), (Jen Ching-yuan), (Wang Chi-ping), Chen Chung, (Li Cheng-kun), Li Pei-huai and (Pai Hsiang-kun).

Responsible cadres of the Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee including Wang Ta-heng, Wu Hsueh-chou, Sung Jen-yuan, Chang Te-hsing, Chang Wen-hai, Chang Kai-ching, Cheng Sheng-shan, Tsui Tsai and Hsiao Tan-feng were also present at the soiree. Others attending were responsible persons of the Shenyang PLA units including (Hsieh Chen-hua) and (Li Shao-jen), a number of delegates attending the symposium of industrial and agriculture model workers and the provincial scientific conference; (Chu Hsiu-lan), mother of hero (Liu Ying-chun); and (Chang Hsiu-chen), mother of model CYL member [name indistinct]. The soiree was held in an atmosphere of warmth, unity and militancy from beginning to end.

On the eve of May Day, the various municipalities, prefectures, chou, leagues and the PLA units stationed in Kirin also held literary and art soirees in celebration of the 1 May International Labor Day.

#### KIRIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

SK040910Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 3 May 78 SK

[Text] In order to implement the guidelines of the preparatory meeting for the National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs and to further do a good job in Overseas Chinese affairs, a Kirin provincial conference on Overseas Chinese affairs was held in Changchun Municipality. The conference sincerely conveyed and studied the instructions on Overseas Chinese affairs given by wise leader Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, Comrade Liao Cheng-chih and other central leading comrades, as well as the documents concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. Participants penetratingly exposed and relentlessly criticized Lin Biao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee for their crimes in interfering with and undermining the work of Overseas Chinese affairs, further discerned the great significance of the work of Overseas Chinese affairs, set forth an explicit direction for the work and established full confidence in successfully carrying out the work in the future.

Attending were responsible persons of various prefectures, municipalities, chou, leagues, counties, banners and organs at the provincial level and representatives of farms operated by Overseas Chinese, totaling more than 100 persons. Through study and discussion, the comrades unanimously held that since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had always assumed a predominant position in the work of Overseas Chinese affairs, that great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou always attached great importance to the work of Overseas Chinese affairs and personally charted the principles and policies on this work, and that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua also pays great attention to the work of Overseas Chinese Affairs. The participants were greatly inspired and further understood that Overseas Chinese affairs are an important work of our party and to do this work well contributes to bringing all positive factors into full play, expanding the patriotic united front and the international antihegemony united front, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and accelerating the four modernizations. There are a great number of Overseas Chinese who were originally from Kirin in more than 20 foreign countries and, in addition, Kirin is situated in a border area. Therefore, to succeed in work regarding Overseas Chinese affairs is of great significance.

The majority of the Overseas Chinese are working people, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, small traders and peddlers. They basically compose the Overseas Chinese patriotic united front and are forces we rely on. Only very few of them are bourgeois; most of them being only medium and small capitalists.

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They have experienced oppression and discrimination by imperialists, colonialists and monopolistic-capitalists in the political and economic fields, and most of them are patriotic. More than 90 percent of the Overseas Chinese's families inside the country are working people, as are the majority of the repatriated Overseas Chinese. All of these people should be won over and united with. Only a very small number of them are reactionary elements and secret agents; but they are continuously changing their stand under the influence of the policy of patriots belonging to one family and having no difference between early or late-comers. It was completely wrong for Lin Piao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee to indiscriminately brand relations with foreign countries as reactionary political relations lacking a class analysis. The participants in the conference conducted a penetrating criticism against this anti-Marxist and metaphysical reactionary fallacy.

Comrade Lan Kan-ting, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, attended and also delivered a speech. He stressed that it is necessary to exercise stronger leadership over Overseas Chinese affairs, to establish and improve organs in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs, to sincerely carry out the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and to further do a good job in the Overseas Chinese affairs of our province.

Comrades pledged that after they return home, they would certainly further do a good job in the Overseas Chinese affairs, further unite with the broad masses of the Overseas Chinese and their families and render positive contributions to the realization of the general task for the new period in China.

#### KIRIN LITERATURE-ART LEAGUE RESUMES FUNCTIONS

SK031127Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] From 23 to 26 April the Kirin Literature and Art League held the second plenary session of its third committee in Nanhu Hostel--a place full of spring vitality---to elect leading organs and resume the function of the Kirin Literature and Art League and its subordinate units. Responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees including Kao Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun and An Chih-wen attended and met all participants at the meeting.

Present were all committee members of the Kirin Literature and Art League and new and veteran literary and art workers from various fields throughout the province such as literature, drama, art, music, dance, recitation and ballad-singing, photography and film, totaling more than 140 people.

(Tung Shu), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Kirin provincial party committee and leader of the leading group preparing for the resumption of the Kirin Literature and Art League, attended and gave a work report.

The meeting discussed plans for the work of the Literature and Art League and various associations and investigated and added new committee members to the Kirin Literature and Art League and various associations subordinate to it. Through consultation, leading organs of the Kirin Literature and Art League and various subordinate associations were elected. Comrade (Tung Shu) was appointed chairman of the Kirin Literature and Art League; (Kao Yeh), (Su Yun), (Ma Yu), (Tu Su), (Chou Mu), (Yang Kung-ti), (Liu Yang) and (Liu Yung-yen) were appointed vice chairmen of the Kirin Literature and Art League; (Sun Pang-ta) was appointed secretary general; and (Liu Cheng-tien) deputy secretary general of the Kirin Literature and Art League.



SINKIANG DAILY CALLS FOR OBSERVANCE OF LAW, DISCIPLINE

OW021127Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Today's SINKIANG DAILY publishes a news report that the Wushih County CCP Committee recently sternly dealt with a serious violations of the law and discipline involving favoritism and entrance examination irregularities. Along with the report, the paper carries the following editor's note:

It was absolutely necessary for the Wushih County CCP Committee to deal sternly with the violation of the law and discipline involving favoritism and entrance examination irregularities.

At the very outset of last year's enrollment work, the party Central Committee and the State Council explicitly stipulated that it was imperative to carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style and resolutely resist and correct unhealthy tendencies, to criticize and educate those trying to "enter by the back door" and to take the necessary disciplinary measures against those who made serious mistakes--those personnel in charge of enrollments who practiced favoritism and committed irregularities.

However, (A-pu-tu-je-chi-mou-yu-su) and others knowingly violated the law and discipline. Would it be right not to expose and punish them? This case occurred in Wushih county, but have similar cases occurred in other localities? All activities that jeopardize the interests of the state and violate the law and discipline must be relentlessly exposed and sternly dealt with. It is necessary to warn those still running amuck that it won't do for them to act now as they did during the days when the gang of four ran amuck.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, we should never allow party discipline and state law to be trampled upon deceitful acts will eventually be exposed.

It is necessary for everyone to draw a lesson from this and similar cases and take them as a warning. Cadres at all levels and leading cadres in particular should set an example in observing party discipline and abiding by the state laws and take the lead in struggling against actions that violate the law and discipline.

The 1978 enrollment work will begin very soon and we hope that all departments concerned will conscientiously investigate and sternly deal with similar cases, sum up experiences and lessons and do their work well so as to insure the successful fulfillment of this year's enrollment task.

BRIEFS

SIAN COMBATS DROUGHT--The antidrought and antiflood command of the Sian Municipal Revolutionary Committee held an urgent conference on 26 April. It called on the cadres and people throughout the municipality to take actions in order to combat drought. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 78 HK]

SHENSI SCIENCE FORUM--Some of the delegates to the Shensi provincial science conference attended a forum on 27 April. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial Science Committee also took part in the forum. Hu Chin-ti, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, presided. Comrades attending discussed the implementation of the spirit of the National Science Conference and the outlines for Shensi's 1978 and 1985 science and technology development programs. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 78 HK]



PAPERS COMMENT ON OVERSEAS CHINESE RETURNING FROM VIETNAM

HK030922Y [Editorial Report HK] Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese on 1 May publishes the following report from its correspondents in Canton: "The large number of Overseas Chinese who have recently hastily returned from Vietnam have been warmly taken care of and given clothes and pocket money by the motherland. Responsible persons concerned of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Department warmly met with them in order to understand their difficulties and to show concern. The Overseas Chinese Affairs Department is presently making arrangements for the future of the returning Overseas Chinese. Some will return to their native places and others will work in the state-run Overseas Chinese farms and plants in Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi."

On 1 May Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese frontpages a report entitled: "A Large Number of Chinese Residing in Vietnam Are Suddenly Returning to China; Liao Cheng-chih Expresses Concern." The report is a dispatch from the CHINA NEWS SERVICE dated 30 April which includes a summary of a speech by Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, and head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Department of the State Council. According to the dispatch, Liao Cheng-chih said: "Recently a large number of Chinese residing in Vietnam suddenly began to return to China. We are concerned about this and are closely following the developments. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive to 'protect the interests of Overseas Chinese and help those who return,' we have made appropriate arrangements for those Overseas Chinese who for various reasons have in recent days hastily returned to China." The paper carries the text of Liao's speech on page two.

On 3 May TA KUNG PAO frontpages a 960-word report from Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN dated 28 April entitled "Overseas Chinese Residing in Vietnam Are Suddenly 'Attacked at Night.' It says: "The Vietnamese authorities suddenly attacked Chinese merchants residing in Ho Chi Minh City at night and forcefully confiscated their commodities under the pretext of 'capitalist transformation.' This may have led to the recent and sudden return to China of a large number of overseas Chinese residing in Vietnam."

HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese frontpages a report on 1 May headlined "60,000 Overseas Compatriots Receive a Blow; Overseas Chinese in Vietnam Return to China; Liao Cheng-chih Expresses Concern; Kwangsi and Yunnan Are Receiving the Overseas Chinese." It notes: "According to sources from Canton, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Department of the State Council has been busy handling these Overseas Chinese since it was set up." The report also quotes a Hong Kong dispatch from UPI on the Liao speech reported by TA KUNG PAO.

On the same page, HSIN WAN PAO carries an article entitled "Overseas Chinese Residing in Vietnam Face Hardships." The article notes that Liao's speech has the following implications:

"1. The return of the Overseas Chinese to China is 'sudden' and 'hasty'. They are not returning to China in a leisurely and planned way. This shows that they have no choice but to hastily flee Vietnam under some kind of pressure.

"2. This pressure obviously does not come from China. Otherwise, Peking would not feel that the incident is 'sudden.' Neither would it express 'concern' for or 'pay close attention' to the incident.

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"3. It seems that the Overseas Chinese are being forced to change nationalities. Liao Cheng-chih said on another occasion: 'Regarding the nationalities of Overseas Chinese, our country's consistent policy is to advocate and encourage the Overseas Chinese to voluntarily adopt the nationalities of the countries they reside in and to oppose the method forcing them to change their nationalities. His speech certainly referred to something.

"4. Apart from the above reasons, there may be other factors. Liao Cheng-chih said that the Overseas Chinese have 'hastily' returned to China because of 'various reasons.' There is more than one reason, and there must definitely be a main reason. 'Being forced' is universal.

"5. Thus the Chinese authorities have been forced to accept a sudden task, that is, receiving the Overseas Chinese who have been forced to return to China.

"Although the Overseas Chinese are living abroad, they are no longer orphans living in foreign countries. They have a home to return to and a country to depend on if they can no longer reside elsewhere. Peking has not called on them to return to China. However, the motherland will welcome, make arrangements for and provide warmth for these world wanderers if they must return to China."

TA KUNG PAO ON MONDALE'S ASIAN, PACIFIC TOUR

HK031220Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 3 May 78 p 2 HK

[Unattributed "Current Affairs Analysis" column: "Mondale's Asian and Pacific Tour"]

[Text] Mondale's Asian and Pacific tour began on the third anniversary of the U.S. withdrawal from Saigon. This is of symbolic significance: The United States will continue to stay in Asia.

Since the conclusion of the Indochina war, U.S. activities in Southeast Asia have been quiet for quite a long time and the United States has conducted a series of diplomatic activities in other regions of the world: The European security conference, the U.S.-Soviet SALT talks, the Middle East peace talks, the struggle for hegemony in Africa, and the new Panama Canal treaty. People then asked: Will the United States withdraw from the Asian and Pacific regions? The U.S. decision to withdraw its ground troops from South Korea deepened people's impression that the United States was contracting its frontline, starting from the Asian and Pacific regions.

This doubtlessly alienated the U.S. allies in the Asian and Pacific regions. It is reported that South Korea and the Soviet Union are preparing to sign a civil aviation agreement, which augurs a tendency to normalize South Korean-Soviet relations. It is at this moment that Mondale has started his Asian tour, thus showing that the United States will continue to play an active role in Asia.

A few days before Mondale's departure, Carter personally announced that two-thirds of the ground troops which were to be withdrawn from South Korea will remain. Later, both Vance and Brzezinski talked about America's Asia policy. Brzezinski said: "The United States will maintain a strong and diversified military presence and an active diplomacy in the Asian-Pacific region to support our growing economic and political stakes in the area." The announcement and the talks are apparently aimed at cheering Mondale on his departure for Asia and the Pacific.

Mondale has arrived in the Philippines. It is thought that Mondale will negotiate the unsolved problems concerning the use of Clark Airbase and Subic Bay naval station.

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In Thailand, Mondale will discuss the so-called northern threats, military aid and the growing problem of Indochinese refugees.

In Indonesia, both sides will express their concern about the import of grain and the U.S. exploitation of energy sources in Indonesia.

In Australia and New Zealand discussions will be held on strengthening economic and political relations.

While Mondale is visiting four Southeast Asian countries and Australia, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda is visiting the United States in an attempt to improve Japanese-U.S. foreign trade relations. Brzezinski will soon visit China for an exchange of views on the situations in Asia and the Middle East and for promoting Sino-U.S. relations. All these constitute a comprehensive line of U.S. diplomacy in the Asian and Pacific regions.

The relative stability in Asia enables the United States to act unhurriedly. However, this does not mean the matter is of no importance. The United States will not give up its vested interests in Asia. A senior U.S. official said: "We seek political, cultural and economic participation. At the same time, we also seek a broad space for military participation." This is the key point of the activities mentioned above.

#### SINO-U.S. 'NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS' TIMING DISCUSSED

HK031215Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 3 May 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "Carter's First Term and Normalization"]

[Text] The Carter administration has stated for the first time it hopes to complete the normalization of China-U.S. relations during President Carter's current term in office.

This was said by Secretary of State Vance in a CBS television interview on 30 April. Taiwan's CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY did not report on this, but Japan's JIJI news agency did.

Carter's current term expires in 1980 and that means he hopes to establish normal relations with Peking next year or in 1980. It seems normalization of relations will probably not be carried out this year.

It is said Carter will personally visit Peking next year. He had said he would not go to Peking, but he later said he would. If Carter really does go to Peking, will he return home empty handed?

President Nixon went to Peking to open the door of friendly relations between China and the United States. President Ford went to Peking because he felt, as new master of the White House following the Watergate affair, he needed to reiterate and reaffirm U.S. attitude toward the Shanghai communique. How about Carter? The reason he is master of the White House is not because of sudden political change. Although the Republican Party has been replaced by the Democratic, both have reaffirmed they will act in line with the spirit of the Shanghai communique. In that case, there is no need for Carter to go to Peking. If Carter wants to go to Peking and wants his trip to be worthwhile, he must give more.

A few days ago the American Association for International Law held its annual meeting in Washington.

Pro-Chiang participants pointed out the U.S. President has the right to abrogate a treaty (the mutual defense treaty between the United States and Chiang) without the approval of Congress and without violating the law.

While reporting on what occurred in Washington, Taiwan's newspapers also noted that during Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda's visit to the White House, Carter hopes to discuss with him an American-style formula for establishing relations with Peking.

There is more news from Washington: It is most probable the Carter administration will suddenly declare its decision of abrogating relations and severing treaties with and withdrawing troops from Taiwan, and of establishing diplomatic relations with Peking without having any open consultations.

Although there is no need for open consultation, secret consultation is necessary. Any form of suddenness needs secret consultation. Carter's diplomatic brain Brzezinski will visit Peking in 2 weeks. Although Washington has repeatedly said he is not going to discuss the problem of normalization, can we rule out the possibility of a secret consultation?

It is said Vance opposed Brzezinski's trip to Peking because he thought the timing was not suitable. However, Vance has confirmed he was the person who suggested to Carter that he send Brzezinski to Peking.

Vance's words regarding the normalization of relations between China and the United States during Carter's current term of office are equivalent to a notice to Chiang Ching-kuo: "You can breathe for 2 years at the most."

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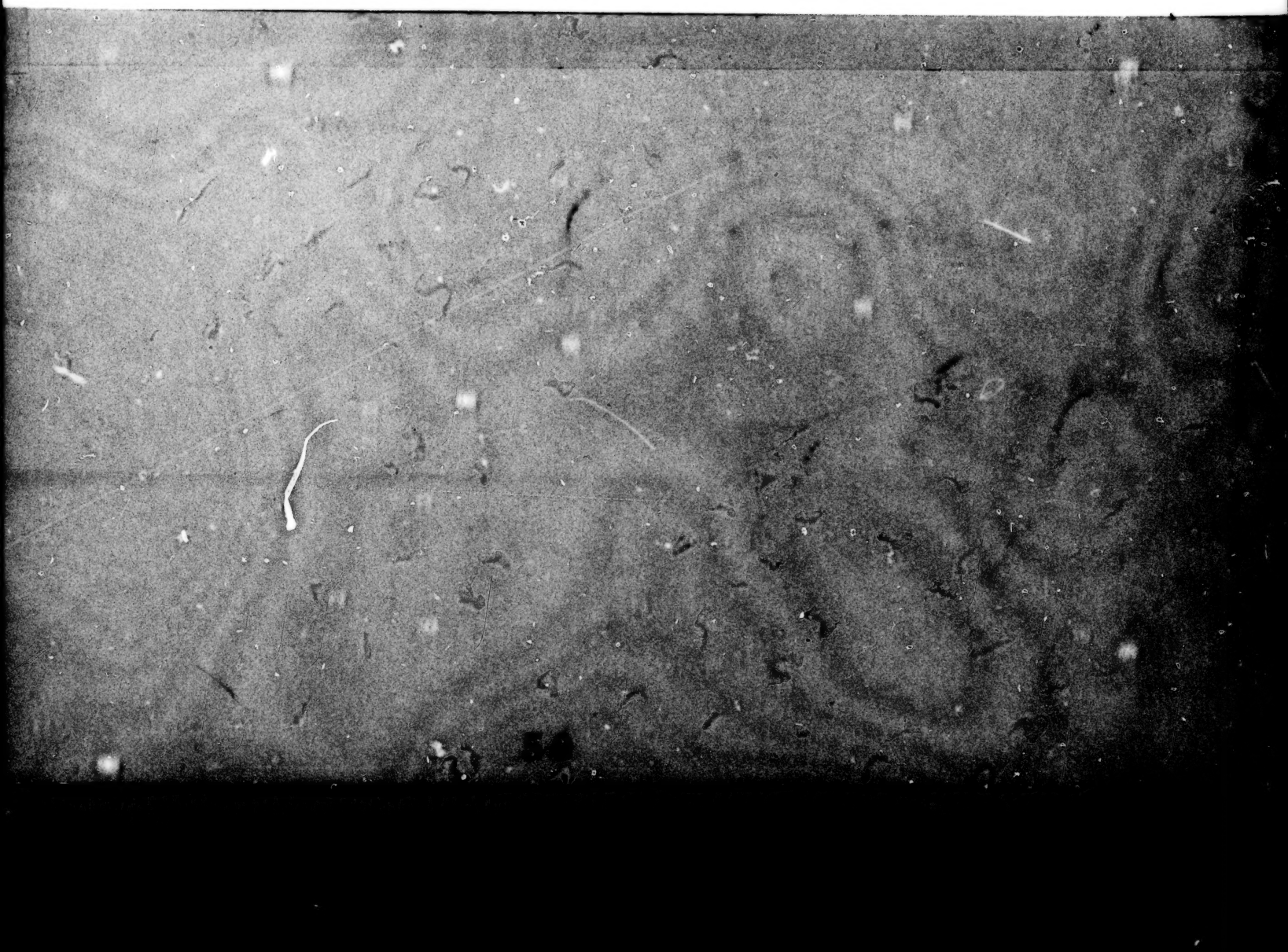
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Springfield, Virginia 22151





**END**

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